The Bombay Gazette

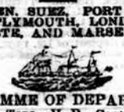
No. 11,787 New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1886.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.



PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captains.	TUESDAY. 1886.
M MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	14th Sept.
L CLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Edmonds	24th Friday
—ASSAM	3038	500	J. P. Hassall	1st Oct.
L SUTLEJ	4149	800	A. H. Johnson	8th „
M BENGAL	4540	960	W. B. Andrews	15th „
L THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	22nd „
—GWALIOR	2733	500	R. Hazelwood	29th „
L GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	6th Nov.
M PARRAMATTA	4709	960	W. D. Anderson	12th „
L RAVENNA	3372	700	A. B. Daniell	19th „
—SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Briscoe	26th „

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through tickets issued including railway fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge will leave the P. & O. Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1886.
VERONA	3115	600	M. de Horne	17th Sept.
CATHAY	2983	560	E. Ashdown	1st Oct.
ROHILLA	3560	700	W. Barratt	15th „
HYDASPES	2864	500	G. Scrivener	29th „
BOLAT	3142	550	R. G. Murray	12th Nov.
KAISER-I-HIND	4023	700	E. G. Stead	26th „

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, September 10, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
„ to Marseilles „ 520, „ 360.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons. H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
MANILA	5,000 800	10th Sept.	1st Nov.
SINGAPORE	5,000 800	1st Oct.	20th Nov.
ARCHIMEDE	4,000 600	20th Oct.	10th Dec.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000 800	17th Nov.	1st Jan. 1887

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BORMIDA	3,500	15th Oct.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Aug. 27, 1886.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI* AND TRIESTE.

* In order to avoid quarantine, steamers will proceed from Port Said to Trieste direct, omitting Brindisi, until further notice.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1886
PANDORA	T. Radonicich	3,500	500	16th Sept.
POSEIDON	G. Doncich	4,600	650	28th Sept.
BERKNICE	C. Bechtinger	3,500	550	3rd October
THISBE	A. Ballovich	3,500	500	16th „
VORWARTS	F. Radonicich	2,800	450	3rd Nov.
AMPHITRITE	B. Gelcich	4,600	600	16th „
ORION	P. Mersa	3,500	550	3rd Dec.
MEDUSA	E. Perini	3500	550	16th „

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 100

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 5th, and BRINDISI on the 7th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1886.
ORION	P. Mersa	3,500	550	2nd Oct.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Ag. Agent.

Sassoon House, 60, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 9th Sept., 1886

FOR SALE, IN STOCK, HORIZONTAL ENGINE fitted with Tangyes Patent Governor and Expansion Valves and Pumps, from 3 to 100 N. H. P., Lathes, Pumps, Steam Hammer, Centrifugal Pumps, Rolled Shafting, Pullies, Drums 4,5, and 6 feet dia., Boring Machine, Boilers, Donkey Pumps, Anvils, Swage Blocks, and all classes of Cotton Spinning Machinery, Five ten and 20 ton Crab Wenches, French Burr stones, and Frames, &c.

T. SUGDEN, 45, New Foras-road, Byculla.

ATTENTION is directed to the following forms of Policies granted by the STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

SECURED PAYMENT POLICIES. These are Policies by a fixed number of premiums, each premium securing a proportionate part of the sum assured in the event of the Policy being discontinued. For example, a person who is assured for Rs. 10,000 with premiums, ceasing in 10 years and who desired to discontinue his payments at the end of 5 years, would receive a Policy for Rs. 5,000, on which no further ordinary premiums would require to be paid.

ENDOWMENT POLICIES. These Policies are payable to the Life Assured on his attaining the age of 45, 50, 55, 60, or 65 or to his representatives should he predecease the age agreed upon.

These two forms of Policies are specially suitable for Indian Residents, who are in position to pay a moderate premium while in receipt of a good income in this country, and who do not wish to be burdened with the payment of premiums when they retire to England.

Full particulars as to rates, &c., may be obtained on application.

GEO. OLIVER,
Acting Secretary, Bombay Branch,
38, Elphinstone Circle,
THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.
INVESTED FUNDS EXCEED...£6,500,000
ANNUAL INCOME UPWARDS OF..9000,00

LATEST OUT!
THE NEW WEED
"MOUNG LOO"
DIRECT FROM BURMA.

Rs. 22-0 .....per 1,000.
Rs. 2-8 .....per box of 100.

A mild, free, and fragrant smoke, specially suited for the present damp weather.

SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, 17th September, 1886, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on MONDAY, 13th September, (on arrival of Outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Bussrah, if the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 15th September, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on THURSDAY, the 7th October, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 10th September, 1886. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BRAND'S SPECIALTIES.

FOR INVALIDS and PERSONS SUFFERING from DYSPEPSIA and other affections of the digestive organs.

Brand's Essence of Beef, 2 oz. tins, Re. 1-4	½ lb. tins	2 4
Brand's do. Mutton, 2 oz. tins, Re. 1-8	„	2 8
Brand's Essence of Chicken, 2 oz. tins, Re. 1-12	„	3 4
Brand's Concentrated Beef Tea	„	1 8
Do. do. Mutton Broth	„	2 4
Do. do. Chicken Broth	„	3 8

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA,

JAVA CIGARS.

THE JAVA GEMS.

THESE are prepared specially for TREACHER & Company, from the very finest selected Tobacco. In Flavour and Aroma they are far superior to the ordinary run of Cigars, and those who appreciate a good smoke should give them a trial.

They are described by an old Indian of upwards of twenty years' residence "as being the very best Cigars he had ever smoked in India."

Java Gems	No. 1 per box of 100	Rs. 3-8
„ „	No. 2 „ „	„ 3-4
„ „	No. 3 „ „	„ 3-0

TEACHER & CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CHEAVIN'S
PATENT RAPID FILTERS,

THE most efficient yet invented, they purify with astonishing rapidity the most offensive, stagnant, or other water, and are fitted with Silver-plated Tap and India-rubber Washer complete.

Domestic Filters, in Cream-Coloured Stoneware—	Cash price. Rs. a.
No. 000 Half gallon size	8 8
„ „ „ Wicker covered	10 8
„ 00 One and a half gallon size	10 8
„ „ „ Wicker covered	13 0
„ 0 Two and a half gallon size	13 8
„ „ „ Wicker covered	16 0
„ 1 Three „ gallon size	18 8
„ „ „ Wicker covered	21 0
„ 2 Five gallon size	23 8
„ „ „ Wicker covered	28 0
„ 3 Six „	31 0
Pocket Filter (no Traveller should be without one.)	15 0

SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

REDUCTION IN PRICE.

CHOICE INDIAN TEAS
FROM THE
KOUSANIE TEA COMPANY, Limited.

THE KOUSANIE TEAS are the choicest of all Indian Teas, they are grown in the District originally selected by the Government of India for inaugurating the growth of Tea in India, and for superiority of quality have gained TWELVE MEDALS and TEN PRIZES at Exhibitions in India, England, and Paris.

CASH PRICE LIST.

KOUSANIE MIXTURE, a well-known specialty from the Kousanie Gardens.	1 lb. pkt. per pkt.	1 6
	2 lb. pkt. per pkt.	2 12
	5 lb. catties per catty	6 12
SOUCHONG, Finest in 2 lb. packets	per packet	2 12
PEKOE, Finest in 2lb. packets	per packet	3 0
HYSON Young (green)	1 lb. packet	1 10
ORANGE PEKOE, Finest	„	1 10
TREACHER'S OWN MIXTURE.	1 lb. pkt. per packet	1 0
	2 lb. pkt. per packet	2 0
TREACHER'S HOUSEHOLD, a small broken leaf Tea	per lb.	0 12

Special Wholesale Terms to the Trades.

Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency,
TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

POONA SEASON.

SOUTHWELL AND AUSTIN.
LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING, TEA GOWNS,
CHILDERNS COSTUMES,
LAYETTES,
TROUSSEAUX. BABY LINIEN.

SOUTHWELL AND AUSTIN,
EAST-STREET, POONA. APOLLO-STREET. BOMBAY.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

Fixed Deposits received to a Limited extent on the following terms:—

6, 5½, 5, 4½ per cent per annum subject to 18 months, 12 „, 9 „, 6 „ notice of withdrawal.

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.
Elphinstone Circle.

PHILLIPS'
BROKEN-LEAF TEA, as. 10 per lb.
A MONEY SAVING TEA. ABSOLUTELY PURE.
The small leaf from some of the finest Indian Teas. Produces a Tea in the cup, stronger, richer, and cheaper than most whole-leaf Teas.

PHILLIPS'
PLANTATION MIXTURE TEA, as. 14 per lb.
BEST at the PRICE EVER SOLD. Great strength and a most useful Tea where there is a large consumption. Recommended to all who wish to SAVE in their Tea.

PHILLIPS'
ORANGE PEKOE, Rs. 1-10 per lb.
VERY CHOICE and fragrant, bright infusion, full rich cup.

PHILLIPS'
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE, Rs. 3-8 per lb.
The flower of Indian Teas, of exquisite aroma.

PHILLIPS AND COMPANY, Ld.
BOMBAY (New Oriental Bank Buildings) and POONA.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

PROVISIONS AND STORES.

THIS Department is being continuously replenished with supplies purchased from the first English and Continental Houses and shipped weekly *via* Suez Canal. The Company are thus placed in a position to guarantee both quality and freshness, advantages which should be specially noted by Consumers.

The attention of Messes and Clubs is specially directed to the fact that the Company being very large cash buyers, they are enabled to supply Goods at a lower rate than articles of the same high class can be imported direct from England:—

HAMS, BACON, BUTTER, and CHEESE.
TONGUES, BATH CHOPS, BRAWN, and OX CHEEK.
SOUPS—Gravy, Hare, Hotch Potch, Julienne, Mock-Turtle, Ox Tail, &c.
MEAT ESSENCES—Beef, Chicken, and Liebig's Extract of Meat.
FISH—Anchovies, Caviare, Cod Roes, Haddocks, Herrings, Lax, Lobsters, Mackerel, Oysters, Pilchards, Salmon, Sardines, Soles, Turbot, Whitebait, and Whiting.
FRENCH PATTES—Woodcock, Snipe, Partridge, Duck and Goose Liver.
PRESERVED FRESH MEATS—Beef, Lamb, Mutton, and Veal.
SAUSAGES—Oxford, Bologna, Cambridge, Norfolk and Pork.
TRUFFLED PIES and GALANTINES—Pork, Game, Ham and Chicken, and Veal and Ham.
POTTED MEATS and FISH—Anchovy, Shrimp, Lobster and Bloater, Beef, Game, Ham, Tongue, &c.
PRESERVED VEGETABLES—Artichokes, Asparagus, Carrots, French Beans, Macedoines, Mushrooms, Peas, Parsnips, Turnips, &c.
TART FRUITS—Apples, Apricots, Cherries, Cranberries, Currants, Gooseberries, Greengages, Peaches, Plums, Raspberries, Rhubarb, &c.
JAMS and JELLIES—Apple, Apricot, Currant, Damson, Gooseberry, Greengage, Plum, Raspberry, Strawberry, and Marmalade, &c.
PICKLES—Beans, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Chowchow, Gherkins, Mixed Onions, Piccalilli, Walnut, Oriental, Imperial Hot, and Horse Raddish.
COOKING and TABLE SAUCES—Anchovy, Beefsteak, Catsup, Harvey's, John Bull, Madras, Cayenne, Mogul, Poona, Reading, Soho, Soyer's, &c., and Yorkshire Relish.
MUSTARD, SALT, VINEGAR, CAPERS, ONIONS, and SALAD OIL.
INDIAN CONDIMENTS, &c.—Bengal, Cashmere, Lucknow, Madras, and Mango Chatnis, &c.
BISCUITS—Abernethy, Albert, Arrowroot, Captain, Cracker, Cracknel, Ginger, Lunch, Milk, Mixed, Nic-Nac, Picnic, Water, Extra Toast, &c.
MILK, SUGAR, TEA, COFFEE, COCOA, and CHOCOLATE.
DESSERT FRUITS—Dried, Crystallised, Brandied, and in Syrup, China Ginger, &c.
FLAVOURING ESSENCES, TABLE and BEDROOM CANDLES, TOILET and HOUSEHOLD SOAPS, &c.

CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

DRESS "AS NOW WORN." CORRECT TASTE AND SUITS. "SUPERIOR FINISH."

THIN BLACK WEST-OF-ENGLAND Broadcloth, lined Rich Silk ... from Rs. 85
A SPECIALITY—The lightest cloth made, Fine Black Indiana... ... „ „ 100
SUPERFINE BLACK TWILLED DRESS CASHMERE, very Elastic, without gloss, now generally demanded, Rich Satin Linings, and Corded Silk Breast Facings... ... ...Rs. 100 to 150
Dew-proof Overcoats, "Extra Light," to cover Suit ... ...from Rs. 36

HOAR & CO., { TAILORS, } BOMBAY.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

ARTISTIC RECREATION FOR ALL.
THE BOMBAY PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY

KALBADEVIE ROAD,
(ABOVE KALBADEVIE POST OFFICE,)

BEG to announce to the Nobilities and Gentries of Bombay that they have opened a First Class Studio" under an eminent Artist from Europe, who has an experience of fifteen years in the largest studios of Paris, Berlin and Hamburg, undertake to execute business in every branch of Photographic, Oilpainting and enlarging from minature to life size in the best styles at moderate prices.

Studio open daily from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Office open from 8 a. m. to 6. p. m. for any previous engagements.

THE BOMBAY PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY.

ROENISCH PIANOFORTES.

Illsutrated price-lists free by post.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

THOMSON and TAYLOR'S blend of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON AND ISLAY rank amongst the finest of Whiskies imported into this country. It is a rich, mellow and soft Spirit, genuine and wholesome. A trial is solicited from all who appreciate

A REALLY GOOD SOUND WHISKY PEG.

Shipments arrive regularly direct from Scotland, so that Clubs and Messes can be promptly supplied. Price per dozen, Rs. 23; per bottle, Rs. 2, cash.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

CHEROOTS, CIGARETTES, AND TOBACCO.

DRAWBACK TO MEMBERS ONLY.

TRICHINOPOLY—Dawson's Prime	Per 100 Rs.	1	12
Do. Nobles	„ „	1	12
Do. Office Manilla	„ „	1	8
DINDIGUL No. 1	„ „	2	0
Do. „ 2	„ „	1	12
Do. „ 3	„ „	1	8
DINDIGUL HAVANNAH, No. 1	„ „	2	8
Do. do. „ 2	„ „	2	0
OFFICE CIGARETTES	„ „	1	8
COCONADA—Lanka Dumps—a neat little free smoking Cigar	„ „	1	8
PENANG Little Devil	„ „	3	0
Do. Grown-up	„ „	4	0
Do. Trabucos	„ „	6	0
KAISER-I-HIND CIGARETTES	„ „	2	0
MACROPOLO'S CIGARETTES, 12 kinds	Per 100 Rs. 1-4 to	5	0
CUT TOBACCOS—Kirk's Bird's Eye	Per tin	0	12
Do. Richmond Gem	„ „	1	0
Do. Duke of Durham	„ „	0	12
Do. Richmond Mixture	„ „	0	10

THE CO-OPERATIVE STORES, LD.,

FORBES AND MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.
W. J. ESSAI, Manager.

CHAMPAGNE.

JEAN SIBADEY'S "CARTE BLANCHE."

A Light Wine of good quality, and very moderately priced.

Per dozen quarts	Rs. 34	8	Cash,	Rs. 37	8	Credit.
Per 2 dozen pints	„ 37	8	„	„ 40	8	„

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY

WILKINSON, HEYWOOD AND CLARK,

PAINT, VARNISH, JAPAN AND COLOR MANUFACTURERS,
7, CALEDONIAN ROAD, LONDON, N.;
10 AVENUE BUGEAUD, PARIS;
138 and 140 VAUXHALL RD. LIVERPOOL.
AND
1, DEAN LANE, BOMBAY,

Keep a large stock of first quality Varnishes, Paints, &c., in their BOMBAY GODOWNS.

PRICE LISTS AND OTHER PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,
OPTICIANS, &c.

PRICE LIST OF BEST PEBBLE SPECTACLES AND EYEGLASSES
OF MESSRS. MARCKS' OWN MAKE)

Single Temple Spectacles	Gold	30,	Silver 20,	Steel	10-0
Turnpin	do.	„ 36	„ 25	„	10-0
Sporting or Billiard	do.	„ 40	„ 25	„	10-0
Folders or Pince Nez	do.		25 Tortoisesshell		16-0
Do.	do.	Gilt	6 Steel		6-0
Neutral Tinted Globulars					5-0
Japanese Cap Eye Protectors					8-0
Stirrup Eye Protectors					8-0

Pamphlet and Price List of Dr. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES FREE ON APPLICATION.

SOLE AGENT:

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.

Illustrated price-lists free on application.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

WHISKY.

SCOTCH.

	Per dozen.
CARLTON, 11 years old, finest imported	Rs. 41 8
Do. 5 years old, grand Whisky	„ 37 8
GRAND OLD HIGHLAND	„ 36 0
NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S in square bottles	„ 28 8
"SPECIAL RESERVE" Glenlivet	„ 26 4
FINEST HIGHLAND MALT, our own blend	„ 25 12
OLD VATTED GLENLIVET	„ 24 0

IRISH.

D. W. D., three Shamrocks	Rs. 29 8
Do. one Shamrock	„ 27 4
FINE OLD, our own blend	„ 25 12

THE ABOVE PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

SPECIAL TERMS TO MESSES AND CLUBS.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

SYMPATHETIC PIANOS.

Illustrated price-lists post-free.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld. BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S
CELEBRATED
INVALIDS' PORT WINE.
RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.

Price Rs. 28-8 Net per dozen Quarts.

THIS WINE HAS NOW MANY IMITATIONS.

See that our Brand is on the Cork, Capsule, and Label.

INVALIDS' SHERRY.

THE great popularity that has attended the introduction into India of our INVALIDS' PORT has led us to confer with Medical authorities in the selection of a suitable Spanish Wine possessing tonic properties beneficial to Invalids. We have selected a remarkably good Wine which we designate "IMPERIAL SHERRY," because of the exalted favour it receives. We confidently recommend it to dyspeptics, feeling sure that when they taste the Wine they will not be disappointed. We have specially labelled and otherwise protected this Sherry. We ship it in plain white square bottles. The price is Rs. 13-8 per ot 1 Dozen, subject to discount for Cash.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

THE NEW
FIRE EXTINGUISHER
THE HARDEN "STAR"

HAND GRENADE FIRE EXTINGUISHER,

PATENTED.

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY PRACTICAL FIRE-EXTINGUISHING GRENADE.

Used in almost all the chief WAREHOUSES HOTELS, RAILWAY STATIONS, MILLS, THEATRES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS, etc., throughout England and America.

The Grenade consists of a glass flask filled with a chemical fluid, which is not affected by climate or age, AND IS PERFECTLY HARMLESS.

The Fire-extinguishing properties lie in gases, which are evolved when the liquid comes in contact with flame. The contents of the Grenade vaporize immediately when thrown on or into the fire, destroying the oxygen in the neighbourhood of the fire, and therefore

COMBUSTION CANNOT EXIST.

Prices at Indian ports, Rs. 30 per doz. case.

SPECIAL DISCOUNT FOR WHOLESALE QUANTITIES.

ALWAYS READY FOR USE. ALWAYS EFFECTIVE. NEVER GETS OUT OF ORDER. CHEAP AND CONVENIENT. CAN BE USED BY MAN, WOMAN, OR CHILD.

TO BE HAD FROM ALL MERCHANTS.

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO

JAS. CROWDER,

2, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY; 156, RADHA BAZAAR, CALCUTTA.
ALSO AT MADRAS, KURRACHEE, DELHI, AND RANGOON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PRIVATE TENDERS for the purchase of the undermentioned property will be received by Messrs. WADIA and GHANDY, at No. 4, Hummum Street, on or before SATURDAY, the 18th instant.

All that piece of pension and tax land situate at Khumballa Hill in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3,575 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2,981, New No. 2,023, Old Survey No. 74, and New Survey No. 7,105, and bounded on the east by vacant piece of ground of Muncherjee Framjee Cama, on the west and north by the vacant piece of ground of Trimbuk Jugganath, and on the south by a vacant piece of ground of Sorabjee Jeejibhoy.

WADIA & GHANDY.

Bombay, 10th September 1886.

NEW ISSUE.

WAVERLEY NOVELS.

CENTENARY EDITION.

In 25 Vols. Illustrated with Woodcut Frontispieces and Vignettes. Cloth, per Vol. Re. 1-4.

COOPER MADON & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CHUBB'S PATENT SAFES, BOXES, LOCKS, &c.

DESPATCH BOXES, JAPANNED TIN.

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This notice is given in consequence of the said JUMNADAS VUSONJI PURSHOTUM having some time past been induced on various occasions, though a minor, to SIGN his name of JUMNADAS VUSONJI to divers papers bearing adhesive and other stamps, and purporting to be promissory notes for considerable sums of money alleged to have been advanced to the said Jumnadas Vusonji, many of which papers are believed to have been undated and to have had the names of the payees thereof left blank, and all persons are warned against any attempts which may be made by the present holders of any such writings to negotiate or otherwise deal with the same and against dealing with the said writings in any way.

The said Jumnadas Vusonji Purshotum has now discontinued the use of his name of Jamnadas Vusonji, and has adopted in lieu thereof the name of Jamnadas Vusonji Purshotum, which latter he now uses and will hereafter use in lieu of his former name of Jumnadas Vusonji, and all Deeds, Writings, and other documents which the said Jumnadas Vusonjee Purshotum may hereafter sign or execute will be signed or executed by him in his present name of "Jumnadas Vusonjee Purshotum."—Dated this 4th day of September, 1886.

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HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

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RESERVE FUND ... 2800,000

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NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
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BEST INVALID PORT.—This wine is carefully selected and guaranteed as of excellent quality and very highly recommended by medical practitioners for invalids and convalescents. Price Rs. 27 per case of one dozen quarts.

FERNANDES & Co., Chemists, &c., Bombay.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

TO BE SOLD at Cuttack on September 13, the ship BOYNE, with salvaged articles.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Lloyds Agents.
Bombay, 24th August, 1886.

WM. LANCASTER ACCRINGTON.
(J. Drewet, 27, Apollo-street, Bombay.)
SOLE REPRESENTATIVE IN INDIA.

MAKERS of the best Cotton Spinning and Weaving Machinery, including Looms, Folding Machines, and Cloth Presses. Latest improvements! Most successful Patents! Greatest perfection in Cotton Machinery attained. Estimates, plans and particulars on application. The erection and completion of entire Mills undertaken.

JOHN BRINSMEAD & SONS' PIANOS, with the new tuning apparatus at London Prices Plus 12½ per cent., being cost of freight, etc., to Bombay.

Under special arrangements with the Manufacturers the Undersigned beg respectfully to bring to the notice of the Public that they are in a position to sell these Pianos—the most perfect Pianos constructed—at the above prices.

Illustrated Price Lists free on application.

MARCKS & Co., LIMITED,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY

SCOTT & Co, M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Re. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 25 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yards. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse Shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

PRINTING INK.—Best printing ink ever introduced into India. The undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for India for this printing ink. The best and cheapest in the market.

F. FISCHER & Co.
Meadow Street, Bombay.

AMERICAN STEAM ENGINES WORKED BY MINERAL OIL.

THESE engines are the best and cheapest in the world worked by kerosine-oil or other mineral oil.

Automatic in its fuel and water-supply, thereby rendering an engineer or fireman unnecessary.

Absolutely safe from explosion.

Puts out fire and re-lights it again when required.

The moment work is done expenses stop.

No dust, no dirt, no trouble.

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NOTICES.

HE ALLIANCE COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Ld.

NOTICE.

THE THIRD DIVIDEND of (Rs. 25) Rupees Twenty-five per Share has been declared for the year ending 30th June, 1886 and will be payable on and after MONDAY, the 13th September, 1886, at the registered office of the Company, No. 2, Dalal Street, Fort, on production of Share certificates to those Shareholders whose names stood on the Company's Register on the 26th August, 1886.

TAPIDAS VURJDASS & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 3rd September, 1886.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
CONTRACT FOR DISCHARGING, LANDING, AND DELIVERING CONSIGNMENTS.

TENDERS are invited for discharging from ships, landing and delivering the consignments of the Company for a period of three years from 1st November, 1886.

Conditions of Contract and Forms upon which only Tenders will be received can be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel, after the 25th instant.

Sealed Tenders addressed to the Agent and endorsed "Tenders for Discharging, Landing, and Delivering consignments" must be lodged at the Company's Administrative Offices, Bombay Terminus, not later than 1 p. m. (gun-fire), on FRIDAY, the 17th of September next, after which hour no tender will be received.

No notice will be taken of any tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

W. H. HUSSEY.
Actin. Storekeeper.
Storkeeper's Office, Parel, 20th August, 1886.

ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING & MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given, that at a meeting held at the Head Office, Manchester, yesterday, a DIVIDEND of Rs. 5 per share, for the half-year ending 30th June, 1886, was declared.

The Dividend will be paid on and after 6th September, to Shareholders in India, whose names appear on the Register on 4th inst., and on production of share certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 4th to 6th September, both days inclusive.

Copies of the Report for the past year will be posted to Shareholders, when received from England.

By order of the Local

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Gaiety Theatre, Hudson's Surprise Party, 9 p.m.
Cricket, Gymkhana *vs.* Mofussil.
Cycling, Bombay Ramblers, Bandstand, 4 p.m.
Band, G. I. P. R. Vol., Victoria Gardens, 5-45 p.m.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived yesterday:—Amberwitch (s), from Aden.

VESSELS SAILED:—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Manilla (s), for Genoa, &c.; Inchborva (s), Marseilles; and Pachumba (s), Kurrachee and Kattyawar Coast.

MUSIC AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the G. I. P. R. Volunteers at the Victoria Gardens at 5-45 p.m. (weather permitting):—

March	Lucita	W. V. Scholes.
Overture	Zampa	Harold.
Valse	Thine Alone	Meisalar.
Selection	Gemma di Vergy	Donizetti.
Quadrille	Lepalais de l'Industrie	Croise.
Polka	Tout a la Joie	Fohrbach.
Galop	Jougleur	Zikoff.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Manilla and Inchborva, left the dock yesterday.

ALL SAINTS CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.—There will be no services in this Church to-morrow.

EVADING THE POISON LICENSE.—Bowan Munjee, a Bunnia, was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of selling a quantity of yellow arsenic without a license from the Commissioner of Police. He was fined Rs. 30.

SUNKERSETT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total attendance of patients treated in this dispensary during the last month was 2,179. Of these 716 were new admissions, consisting of 321 Hindoos, 328 Musalmans, 46 Parsees, 20 Christians, and 1 of other caste. The average daily attendance was 70·29.

HUDSON'S FAREWELL PERFORMANCE.—Hudson's Surprise Party will give their farewell performance to-night, when we have no doubt there will be a bumper house. During their stay in Bombay, this talented company has gained much popular favour. The programme for to-night is unusually attractive.

TRESPASS.—Rama Vittoo, a tailor, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of trespassing in the dwelling-house of Ambikoo, woman, at Duncan Road, on Thursday evening, without any reasonable excuse. He was fined Rs. 10, with the alternative of ten days' rigorous imprisonment.

FATAL MILL ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held by the coroner at the Sassoon Alliance Silk Manufacturing Company's mill premises, Byculla, on the body of Keshew Bhicajee, aged 21 years. Deceased was a weaver in the mill, who, while replacing a leather belting on a loom, was accidentally caught in the belt and carried round the shaft and killed on the spot. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

ACCIDENT AT AN ICE FACTORY.—Shaik Dawood Shaik Josajee, an oilman, employed at Forbes' Ice Factory, yesterday noon while working in the factory, got his left hand completely crushed in the machinery whilst in motion. The thumb, index finger, and the middle finger was found to be severed from the hand when brought to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he is under treatment.

A JUVENILE THIEF AND HIS ACCOMPLICE.—Ardaseer Pestonjee Lakdiwalla, a lad, about 16 years of age, and Dinshaw Jewajee Mystry, were yesterday convicted by Mr. W. R. Hamilton, the former of stealing a gold Albert chain, with pendants and sundry other gold articles, of the collective value of Rs. 233, the property of his mother, named Jaijee, and the latter with receving and disposing of a portion of the said stolen property, knowing the same to be stolen. Accused No. 1 was sentenced to be flogged twenty stripes, and No. 2 was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

ASSAULT.—Kooshna Babajee and Atmaram Luximon were yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of assaulting Gopal Hurry and Kanoo Govind on Thursday night last at Khetwady, 10th street, by means of sticks. Accused No. 1, aided by accused No. 2, at 9 o'clock on Thursday night severely assaulted complainant No. 1, Gopall, and when complainant No. 2, Kanoo, went to his rescue he was also assaulted. Accused No. 1 admitted the assault, and stated, in his defence, that he assaulted him on grave provocation. They were each sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment, and further to pay a fine of Rs. 30 each, with the alternative of a further term of one month's similar imprisonment.

BOMBAY TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.—The following are the winning numbers for the month of August 1886:—

	Rs. 100 Prizes.	Ans.	Nos.
Lavender Line, Down		1	1362 7
Blue Line, Down		1	111502
	Rs. 10 Prizes.		
Yellow Line, Up		2	016806
Green Line, Up		½	029058
Yellow Line, Down		½	027867
Lavender Line, Down		½	020340
Brown Line, Down		½	023641
Green Line, Down		1	210119
Do. Down		1	188501
Yellow Line, Up		1	178521
Green Line, Down		1	176915
Special Line, Up		1	121313
Lavender Line, Up		1	119490
Blue Line, Up		1	094561
Brown Line, Up		1	073068
Do. Up		1	062086
Green Line, Up		½	016523

HOUSEBREAKING AND THEFT.—Rundamul Brijlal having his place of business on the first floor of a house at Shaik Memon Street, reported to the police that he locked the street door of his business premises at 6 o'clock on Thursday evening, and went to have his meals, and when he returned, half an hour later, he found the lock of the door on the ground and the door open. He then went upstairs, and found the staple of the strong room door broken off, and the staples of two wooden cash boxes wrenched off. One of the boxes belonging to his master, containing one currency note for Rs. 1,000, one for Rs. 500 and Rs. 430 in notes for Rs. 20 and Rs. 10 and Rs. 100 in cash, and the other box belonging to a partner of the firm contained four currency notes for Rs. 500 each, one for Rs. 10, one for Rs. 5, and Rs. 120 in cash, total amount Rs. 2,365 were stolen. The numbers of the notes are not known. Enquiries are in progress.

THE THEFT AT MESSRS. MEIFFRE, NEVEU AND CO.'S GODOWNS.—Rowjee, Atmaram, Narayen Ramjee, and Lookmanjee Tyebjee were yesterday brought up on remand and charged before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, accused No. 1 with committing a series of thefts during the month of July last, of property consisting of cases containing musical instruments, stationery, provisions, liquors, and sundry other articles of the collective value of Rs. 2,000, the property of Messrs. Meiffre, Neveu & Co., from their godowns at Cowasjee Patel Street, in whose employ the said accused was a servant, and accused Nos. 2 and 3 with receiving certain portions of the said stolen property, knowing the same to be stolen. Upon the evidence adduced the three accused were convicted, accused No. 1 being sentenced to an accumulated term of two years' and six months' rigorous imprisonment, and accused Nos. 2 and 3 to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

MARINE COURT OF ENQUIRY.

ACCIDENT TO THE S. S. DAGO.

THE Marine Court composed of Mr. W. Webb, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, as president, Mr. R. Walton, master of the s.s. Sahara, and Mr. J. B. Rose master of the s.s. Dragoman, as nautical assessors together with the Court's constituted assessors, Captain Bethell and Hodgson, resumed its investigation into the circumstances relative to the accident to the s.s. Dago in consequence of her having touched on or near the breakwater at Manora Point, Kurrachee, on the 9th August 1886.

Mr. Little, Government solicitor, appeared to conduct the proceedings on behalf of Government; and Mr. Burder, of Messrs. Winter and Burder, appeared on behalf of the master and owners of the s.s. Dago.

Mr. Thomas Dunn, the Chief Engineer of the s.s. Dago, was re-called and further examined. He said that he pumped the vessel for three days at intervals after she was moored at Kurrachee Harbour by the donkey-engine. He then described the amount of damage the ship sustained, which was discovered subsequently.

Thomas Chisolm, the carpenter of the s. s. Dago, said that he was on the forecastle between 12 and 1 o'clock on the night in question. He saw the lighthouse, he also saw a red light, but saw no breakwater. About three minutes and-a-half after the ship struck, he sounded the fore-tank wells and found four inches of water in the well. After the accident, he sounded the wells every hour up to the time the ship was moored in Kurrachee harbour. He went down the forepeak of the vessel, after she struck, with a light, and found one frame broken, the overtapping of one plate was sprung, the tie-plate of the frame was broken, and the cement was cracked. He could see a little water oozing through the plate, cement, and the crack. He then described the bulkhead that he was ordered to put up by the captain at the forepeak of the vessel.

Frank Speight, an able seamen of the s. s. Dago, spoke as to the position of the two lights he saw on the night in question when he came on watch at 12 o'clock.

This concluded the evidence, and the Court, considering that there was no necessity to frame a charge against the captain or officers of the vessel, adjourned to consider its decision, which will be delivered on Wednesday, the 15th instant, at 11 a. m.

THE POONA HIGH SCHOOLS FOR NATIVE GIRLS.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES BY THE GOVERNOR.

ON Thursday, His Excellency the Governor, who was accompanied by Lady Reay, distributed prizes to the successful students of the Poona High School for Girls at the Council Hall, which had been tastefully decorated for the occasion. There was a large gathering of European and native ladies and gentlemen, the gallery as well as the aisles being crowded. Among those present were: Sir William Wedderburn, the Hon'ble J. B. Peile, the Chief of Bhore, &c.

Sir William Wedderburn, in opening the proceedings, said:—I wish to ask your Excellency's permission to have there port of the working of the school for the last year read. This school has now been in existence for two years. (Applause.) This is the second year, and, we trust, that looking to the many difficulties with which it has had to contend, your Excellency will consider that the results that have been obtained are satisfactory. It is very gratifying on such an occasion to see so many European and native ladies and gentleman present. We are especially glad to see the ladies. It is pleasing to see the ladies on every occasion and under all circumstances, but their presence is specially welcome on an occasion of this kind where they have assembled in order to show their willing sympathy with their younger sisters in their attempt to obtain a higher level of intellectual and moral culture. (Applause.) We are, therefore, very grateful, your Excellency, to lady Reay and the other ladies who, under the pressure of many engagements, have found time to be present this afternoon. From the report, which will presently be read and for the little programme which will be performed by the pupils, we hope that it will be seen that good work had been done in the various branches of study; and, I think, the ladies will be particularly interested to know that needle-work is one of the strong points. Last year the ladies very kindly examined the needle-work. Mrs. Lee-Warner and Mrs. Kirkham were the ladies who were good enough to perform that duty, and made a suggestion, which I shall be very glad to see carried ont. They ask English ladies to interest themselves in the fancy work and embroidery of the girls, and to assist them in getting artistic patterns and materials, so that their good taste may be cultivated, and that they may have training in chaste designs and most artistic combinations of colour. I think this is really their duty, because the English patterns that one sometimes sees imitated are certainly anything but high art. Before I sit down I should like to say how particularly fortunate this school is in its lady superintendent. (Applause.) The circumstances under which the promoters secured the services of Miss Hurford for this school are so pleasing that I am sure your Excellency will excuse me mentioning them. It is natural that the parents wish that their girls should not be exposed to any influences likely to alter their religious belief, and this institution has been established on a basis of the strictest religious neutrality. It might, therefore, have been thought that the promoters would have objected to place this institution under the care of a lady who was associated—as Miss Hurford was—with missionary enterprise; but such was not the case. Miss Hurford had already taught a good many of the girls in their own homes, and the parents appreciated the spirit in which that work had been done, and so complete was their confidence, that they begged her to take charge of this institution, only asking her to promise that she would not interfere with the religion of her pupils. I feel sure that your Excellency will agree with me that this little history is equally creditable to all concerned; and that the lady who produces such feelings has done much to bind India to England by the strongest ties, namely, by those of kindly confidence and mutual good-will. (Applause.)

Mr. Shunker Pandurang Pundit, read the report as follows:—I have the honour to submit the following report of the board of the Poona High School for Native Girls for 1885-86. The board have, in the first place, to express their deep sorrow at the untimely and widely lamented death, in January last, of the president of the School Council, His Highness Jaisingrao Ghatge, Chief of Kagal and Regent of Kholapur. He had from the commencement shown great sympathy and taken almost a personal interest in the welfare of the school, to which he had extended his princely support; and the board regret the loss the more because the Institution has thereby been deprived at a critical moment of a very influential and liberal-minded patron. The Government in their letter. No 50 of 8th January, 1885, sanction the establishment of the School, attached so great an importance to the late Aba Saheb's interests in this matter, that they wished to see the Council of this school "under the presidency of the Regent of Kolhapur, recognised as a General Council for the promotion of higher female education in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country, so that, beginning with Poona, it may extend its operations to other places also." It is hoped that the Council will be able to secure a fit successor to Aba Saheb Ghatge, as their president. The original idea of the promoters of this Institution was limited to the establishment of one school in Poona for the City as well for the Mahratta-speaking District of the Presidency. They hoped to attract the best students in the Primary Schools and to induce them, by the foundation of a sufficiently large number of scholarships, to continue their studies in this Institution. When the scheme went before Government for final sanction, several points arose in connexion with the control over and internal management of the School, and His Excellency the Governor in Council, who has deeply interested himself in the welfare of the School, was pleased to entrust their settlement to the Honorable Mr. Jardine, who drew up and submitted to Government a scheme, based on the lines suggested by Government for the formation of a Society under Act XXI. of 1860, for the provision and encouragement of the higher education of native girls in the Deccan, the Konkan, and the Southern Mahratta Country, by means of schools established, aided, or controlled by the Society. Government have sanctioned Mr. Jardine's recommendations., and the board take this opportunity of thanking Mr. Jardine for the valuable assistance he has rendered to the School and to His Excellency the Governor in Council for the anxiety he has shown and the arrangement he has sanctioned for maintaining the School with liberal grants. In accordance with the Resolution passed by Government, a draft memorandum of the Articles of Association of the proposed Society to be designated the Maharashtra Female Education Society, together with a draft of bye-laws has been submitted to Government through the Director of Public Instruction; and as soon as the sanction of Government is received, an application will be made for the Registration of of the Society under the Act. It need hardly be stated that, although a much wider scope has been allotted to its operations, the Society will have for some time to come to devote its sole attention to the consolidation and development of its first and chief institution in Poona. It has yet to contend with general ignorance, apathy and prejudice on the subject of Female Education, and the difficulties and impediments arising out of the constitution of native society. But the board are glad to state that the progress made by the School in Poona, during the first two years of its existence, shows that the provision for the higher education of girls made by the School meets a general desire among the people and that its appreciation is growing with the means taken to satisfy it. The School, however, has occasionally to meet with special difficulties; in illustration of wnich the board would refer to the fact that those opposed to female education have not scrupled to satirize it in the press and in the public theatres in a series of publications, some of them of so very objectionable a character, that Government felt themselves called upon to prosecute one of the publishers. Another sort of difficulty of the kind arising out of social customs is represented by the incident that last year was a year considered specially auspicious for marriages. Such a season comes once in 12 years and a gift of a daughter made in the year has the merit implied in the gift of 12 daughters. This circumstance told considerably upon the attendance of the School. About eleven girls were withdrawn by reason of their marriage, five of them being scholarship holders. At the time of the Educational Inspector's examination of the School, held in the last month, the number on the roll was 58. This number represents the strength of the High School proper, against 52 of last year. The preparatory or candidate class, always included in the High School, consists of thirteen girls. In all the numbers this year are 72 against 74 on 1st September, 1885. The average daily attendance was 46·2 or 70 per cent. of the average number in the roll. This percentage will be found to be as high as in any of the Boys' Schools. There are, for the year 1886-87, 28 scholarships available for the pupils of the School. Their values and the names of their founders are as follows:—Out of the 28 available, 20 scholarships are actually held by the pupils, and the remaining 8 will be available for competition at the next scholarship examination, which will be held in November next. At the scholarship examination for outsiders, held in November last, 6 candidates appeared. Three came from the districts and 3 from primary schools in Poona. Three out of the six passed and were rewarded with scholarships. Out of the present scholarship-holders 5 are from out-stations.

After the report had been read, the following programme was gone through very creditably:—

Song ..... "Catch the Sunshine"
Shlokas .....
Recitation ..... "Always learning"
Vocal Duet ..... "List 'tis music stealing."
Recitation ..... "From Henry VIII. (Wolsey)."
Reading ..... "Tennyson's New Year's Eve"
Gane ..... "Marathi"
Pianoforte duet. "The Flower Gatherers"
Recitation ..... "If I were a man."
Song ..... "He, She, It."

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

His Excellency Lord Reay said: My Lord Bishop, Mr. Peile, Sir William Wedderburn, ladies and gentlemen, I have in the first place to thank the secretary for the very interesting report, which gives such a clear and good account of the proceedings of the past year, in which I recognise his usual facility and lucidity of expression. I have also to congratulate Miss Hurford on the success which her school has again obtained during the past year. (Applause.) I congratulate her, and I congratulate the staff of the School. The salient points, I think, are these: that during the current year out of 58 girls no less than 27 were 12 years of age, 7 above 13, 4 above 13, three above 15 and five above 16; and all that I can say is that I hope that there will be a progressive ratio in future reports. Mr. Kirkham in his report gives what I consider the highest praise that can be given to a school when he says, "the brightness and manifest happiness of the girls, which I remarked upon last year, continue, and there is now in addition to them a discipline which mark a thoroughly well-ordered school. I was also very glad to see that the needle-work was a strong point in the school;" and I must say that I think stronger words might be used than the terms "that a commencement made in drawing and music is fair." As far as music is concerned, it is even more than a commencement judging from what we have heard this evening. Then, I am very glad to see that the vernacular instruction given in the lower school was reported by the examiner to be thorough and careful, and equal in point of quality to that given in vernacular boys' schools. I am very glad to see that a boarding school will be attached, to the school, and that it will be under the immediate control of Miss Hurford. Now, there is one thing in the report, on which I more especially congratulate the scholars, and that is their having obtained backs to the seats, because I have a very acute recollection of my own sufferings from want of that very material addition to what one can otherwise hardly call a chair. Now, there is another point, not touched upon in the report, upon which I should like to lay great stress for the future—and when I speak of the future I do not speak of the immediate future—because events do not move very fast here. In a country where they are going very fast and where progress is very rapid—I mean America, concerning which I have one of the circulars of information of the bureau of education in which is a report of the Association of Collegiate. Alumnae, Now hear what they say are the serious drawbacks of education "social dissipation and excitement which is neither amusement or recreation." In the next place "the habitual loss of sufficient and healthy sleep"; and in the third place "irregularity and haste in taking food, the use of confectionery in the evening and the omission of breakfast in the morning." Now the omission of breakfast is not unknown in our own country, and it is known that the Guards officers at Hyde Park very often rush to drill without having breakfast. I have also heard that the under-graduates at Oxford likewise rush to lectures without having breakfast, and very often with hair not in that condition which it should be. Now as regards this, the principal of a large girls' school at Philadelphia says that so many habitually came to school without having taken sufficient breakfast, and taking little or no lunch, that he had been compelled, in order to obtain good mental work, to have a warm lunch furnished and to insist upon the scholars taking it in the middle of the morning. That recommendation should be gratefully accepted by the Finance Committee—(laughter)—and perhaps we might try it with Mr. Kanes'school,(renewed, laughter) Attention is also called to another point which does not apply to the girls' school here, namely. "Tight, heavy and insufficient clothing which frightfully increases the tendencies to consumption and spinal diseases." Then there is the lack of sufficient outdoor exercise. But the Americans are going ahead, and the circular contains some charming photographs of gymnasiums in various parts of America. Attention is also called to the usual postponement of instruction in the laws of physiology and hygiene to a college course. This, no doubt, would sooner or later have to be looked into, but we cannot go so far as at Wellesley College, where physical health is required of every girl. These are subject for the remote future. I am perfectly well aware that herg we are exactly at the other stage. We are makine tentatively a beginning. We are beginning under very great difficulties. Government are perfectly aware of the difficulty which the Council of this institution have had to meet to make it what it is,, a good Government school before we launch it on the high seas of aided institutions. When I became aware of these difficulties, when they were placed before me, I determined last year to grapple with them by entrusting negotiations which I knew to be extremely delicate and difficult to one of the most distinguished and most judicious minded members of the Civil Service.—I mean my honourable friend Mr. Justice Jardine. (Applause.) The instructions which I privately gave to Mr. Jardine on that occasion (and I was in direct personal intercourse with him during the whole of the time they were in hand, were not to attend so much to the standards of the Education Deparment or to the rules which had otherto prevailed in that department, but to pay especial attention to the wants of the community for which the school is intended; and I came to the conclusion, after reading what Mr. Jardine reported about these negotiations, that admission to your school was a question of the utmost importance; and that whatever rules were prepared on the subject, the utmost latitude should be left to the council of the school in dealing with that question which I did not only consider a delicate question for native schools, but which speaking from my experience as a manager and member of the committee of one of the largest institution of schools in England, I consider equally important for schools in London. On that point, therefore, there was no great discrepancy as to what was required, for female schools on both sides of the ocean. There were other difficulties of which we were aware. In the number of holidays, which fortunately for you, and I am not quite sure that it is unfortunate for your education, although I must allow that it is perhaps a point on which Miss Hurford and I should disagree. There was a difficulty last year owing to its being a marriage year—I believe a happy bridal year; and I am quite sure in England if there was such an institution as an happy bridal year, there would be very few girls seen in English schools. What you are aiming at, and what I believe is one of the best results which can be obtained is to lessen by your efforts the breach—and I am afraid I must call it the ever-widening breach—which otherwise, to the great detriment of Indian society must inevitably arise between its male and female side. (Applause.) The number of boys in our schools is, I am happy to say, ever growing. Government is stimulating education as much as possible in the mofussil and in the towns, where it is assisted by municipal and local bodies and they are willing to do more, if—we must always have an if.—the Finance Committee will only allow them to do it. (Laughter and applause.) The statistics giving the attendance of girls in our schools is certainly not what I will venture to call satisfactory. The number of native girls in vernacular girls' schools is put down at 24,000, and the number of girls who go to boys' schools is 17,000, making a total of about 49,000. That is not satisfactory. At the same time if I am asked the way to remedy this great want of native society, and whether we are prepared for strong legislative action; whether we can, for instance, pass bye-laws to allow municipalities or local boards to pass bye-laws making it education for girls compulsory, I should be obliged to say no. And I should say it on the same grounds on which I said "no" when asked whether Iwould make rules by Government stringent for admission to this school, for our knowledge of the social internal economy of Indian society is not great enough to allow us to pass measures of that violent character. And what I say with regard to that I shall also say with reference to a subject of much greater importance even than that, namely, with reference to the suggested action of Government with reference to the marriage laws. I take this opportunity and I hope I shall not be considered out of order because I think it a very proper thing to mention the subject here. The means to improve the condition of women in Indian society are the means which the council of this society have adopted, by which I mean reform from within. Agreeable reform from within itself and the consciousness—the inner consciousness—of the leaders of native society. I am not prepared forcibly by law, to interfere with the internal economy, I repeat, of Indian society. Now I know that if that question was put before the English people, who look upon their homes as their castle, would not allow interference on that account. And speaking here as I do on a question of policy, which concerns not the local but the imperial Government, I should not have ventured to express any personal opinion on this subject, if I had not—not as you may think quite lately—in a personal interview with the Viceroy, discussed this all important subject and had been led to that conclusion, which fell in with the opinions I had formed at the time, by the opinion of a much more experienced statesman than myself—I mean His Excellency the Viceroy. It may therefore be held as a fact that no legislation is contemplated at the present moment on that subject. In speaking of a matter of this grave importance, we must always take care not to be misunderstood, and if we do not interfere by law in your internal economy, we also do not interfere by law in any discussion, or any opinion which may be held by any section of the community on that subject. I know that it is a subject on which people's opinion vary, and those who hold opiuions differing from those held by the majority of the Hindoo community, are to perfectly not only able to ventilate their views, but are perfectly welcome to do so. And if ultimately, in the struggle of opinions, they succeed in altering the public opinion of the country, Government will then, for the same reason that they do not now choose to interfere, think it proper to alter the marriage laws, because then it will be altered in accordance with the changed customs of the country. (Applause.) This is a subject, of course, in which Englishmen speak with great caution, because their sympathies are on the side of those who desire to makes a chang in this law, although for one I am not prepared to say that the attempt of Englishmen to make marriage laws have been very happy, because of all confused documents nothing is more confusing than the English marriage laws, except perhaps the Civil Allowance Code and the Bombay Army Regulations. (Laughter.) What I have said about legislation applies not only to the great question to which I have alluded, but it applies to a great many other subjects. The principle on which legislation should be conducted is not to accept theory as a pattern first, and then enact it into law; but that having your theory you should carefully investigate whether the theory you hold is fit to be operated on the people with whom you are going to apply it. And that is a point which I would commend very strongly to the English members of the Civil Service, the junior ones especially, who having got hold of certain theories think that they can there and then be applied to a population which is wholly unfitted to receive such theories. A great difficulty in Indian administration, and the great difficulty in making laws here is not the difficulty to know what should be the most progressive law which you can make; that we can look up in any encyclopædia or in a report sent to as from Europe; that we can do as it were sitting down in Hyde Park. What is required in the members of the Civil Service, more perhaps than anything else, is that they shall have an intimate knowledge of the condition and of the wants of the people among whom they are and that is why the travelling allowance of the members of the Civil Service have always been held in Bombay not to be exhorbitant, whatever the Finance Committee may say on that point. (Applause.) Now these are perhaps questions not exactly to be dealt in presenting prizes to young ladies, and I beg their pardon for being so rude. I only need tell them that the matter concerns their welfare, and that I hope that they will steadily recognise the benefits which they are receiving at this school. They have recited "if I were a man"; and if I were a man I would be a recruiting sergeant for the school. I have nothing more to add than this. The status of women in every country is a most delicate and tender question to answer. The idea that we can produce a general level of female education in any society is a great error. It has been my great privilege to know French and German as well as English ladies; and I can tell you they are entirely different with the education they have received in their social opinions. This shows that the dead level which some people would like to reduce female society in the 19th century is hopeless and impossible as it is undesirable. Now what I do hold is desirable is what is contained in my last words, which is a quotation from an English lady, the daughter of a distinguished mother. Nothing can be happier than what she describes. "An educated, intelligent, and refined woman has an ideal to which she hopes to attain as far above the ideal of the keenest advocate for Women's Rights, as the song of the nightingale is above the song of other birds. Such a woman does not dream of equality with men; her power is motive rather than active, and she rightly resents any doctrines which would seem to deprive her of this. The ancient saying that woman was made for man takes a new meaning for her, and she is as far removed from the butterfly existence as she is from the woman who apes men's ways and tries to prove herself the equal, if not the superior, of man. She prefers to accentuate her special characteristics, being fully imbued with the feeling that the moral and intellectual existence of man is incomplete without her, as her moral and intellectual existence is incomplete without man. These words of might from Lady Goodwood may be verified, in the future destinies of Indian society, is my earnest wish. (Applause.)

The Hon'ble Mr. Ranade, on behalf of the Council, and the Deccan Education Society, proposed a vote of thanks to Lord and Lady Reay, and pointed out that schools of this sort were likely, amongst other things, to be useful feeders to the female medical movement, which had met with such gratifying support.

The proceedings then terminated.

MARRIAGE REFORM IN NORHERN INDIA.

THE Hon'ble Sir Alfred Lyall, Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces, wrote to Mr. Malabari on August 24, 1884:—

I have read with much interest the printed notes that you have been good enough to send me with your letter of August 19th. I need not say that the reforms you advocate have my full sympathy and that I should be very glad if I could see my way towards promoting them. Whether it is expedient and practicable to give definite support to them, on the part of Government in this part of India, is a question which I am not yet prepared to answer; but I will consider the point, and on my return to the plains I will take occasion to consult those who can best advise me upon it. My present view is that the state should be ready to countenance any distinct movement of public opinion in the direction of these reforms. Infant marriage seems to me a much more difficult subject than the remarriage of widows. There are in Northern India many castes or tribes (chiefly agricultural) among whom I understand widows are usually married again; and I have much hope that the custom may spread. I will do what I can to aid you by circulating copies of your notes.

The Private Secretary to H. H. the Lieutenant-Governor of the N.-W. Provinces wrote on 27th March 1886:—

Dear Sir,—I have shown to Sir Alfred Lyall your letter and the draft of your 'Present Programme.' In reply he desires me to say that in your general aims and objects he fully sympathizes, and that personally he is quite disposed to give them his support whenever the state of public opinion among natives of India upon these questions shall have prepared the ground for opportune and effective encouragement by English officials. You will not fail, however, to remember that in all countries the position of women is still more or less unsatisfactory, and that in no country does the Government interfere in this class of social questions without clear previous assurance that its interposition is called for by the ascertained wishes and feelings of a considerable section of the people. From this point of view, Sir A. Lyall has no hesitation in approving your project of travelling about India, for the purpose of ventilating the subject and of organizing individual effort and united action for the promotion of your views, and he wishes you every success. In regard to details, it is difficult for a foreigner to venture upon advice. But Sir Alfred Lyall quite agrees that the main point for your attack should be not so much early betrothal as premature cohabitation, and it may be added that legislation would probably deal more easily with the latter than with the former subject. In the case of young widows, Sir Alfred Lyall certainly thinks that the law should enable them to contract a valid and legal union by some simple system of civil registration, and this might be one of the earliest reforms proposed to Government.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, September 9.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·785
Temperature of the Air	79·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75·7
Dew Point	74·3
Relative humidity of Air	·826
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	9·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	84·1
Minimum do. (read at 10 a.m.)	75·4
General Directions of Wind*	W. WNW, NNW, S.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	256
Fall of Rain	0·33
Total fall during month	2·69
year	93·79
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of the 10th Sept.	0·00

* From midnight to midnight.

TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES.—Tiffin Baskets, plain and fitted; Luncheon Boxes; Etnas, Enamelled Iron Plates, Dishes, and Mugs; Dram Flasks, quart size; Wickered Bottles with screw caps; Condiment Bottles, &c., &c.—PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay and Poona.

GRAEFENBERG CATHOLICON.

An infallible remedy for all FEMALE COMPLAINTS. Cures WEAKNESS, NERVOUSNESS, and GENERAL DEBILITY. This remarkable preparation is the only reliable remedy for the distressing diseases of women. Sold by

COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.,

Price, Rs. 3-12 per bottle.

Many leading Physicians are using this Medicine in their Practice.

RETRENCHMENT OF PUBLIC EXPENDITURE.

THE following gives the leading points of the memo. on retrenchment by the Council of the Bombay Presidency Association:—

The chief causes of our financial embarrassment are:—the growth of military expenditure, the contingencies of war and famine and the increasing loss by exchange. To these may be added the growing cost of civil administration in all its departments.

The Council think it is high time, therefore, that India's share in the cost of the army services, which are now rendered to England and India jointly, should be fixed by a Committe of impartial experts, representing equally India and English interests, and confirmed by a Parliamentary statute. The share should be a lump sum, liable to no variation unless the necessity was conclusively established. The annual outlay on military works and frontier railways is also very burdensome. Seeing that nearly eleven millions have already been expended on the former during the last ten years and over four millions on the latter during the four years that ended with 1884, it is clearly necessary that this heavy expenditure, which is wholly unproductive and of at least doubtful expediency should be altogether stopped. At present, the annual average charge on these heads amounts to nearly two and a half millions, and the Council see no valid reason why that amount should not be saved by the Imperial Treasury.

Loss by Exchange, which has of late varied from about four to four and a half crores per annum, and which is liable to swell with a further fall in the value of silver, no doubt entails a heavy burden on the revenues of India. It is evident that the loss is mostly due to the Home charges. These, the Committee are aware, now amount to seventeen millions and upwards per annum, and must grow in the future with the increased military expenditure that has unfortnnately been determined upon and with the increase of interest on the sterling debt. They are incurred on account of the army services, interest on guaranteed railways and sterling debt, stores, and certain civil salaries and pensions which have to be paid in gold. Considering the immense influence which remittances on this account exercise on the rise or fall of exchange between India and England, it must be obvious to the Committee that a material reduction in the loss incurred at present by a low exchange can only be looked for when there is a corresponding material reduction in the said charges. Under the circumstances, the Council are of opinion that if the Government insists upon a reasonable diminution of the dead weight of these charges, the permanent relief to the Indian treasury in the future will be not inconsiderable. They think it essential for the Indian Government at this juncture to urge strongly on the Secretary of State for India in Council the desirability of devising some practical scheme to commute in silver the liabilities that have at present to be met by payments in gold.

At the same time they would also suggest the expediency of contracting payment in silver only, so far as it may be possible, of all liabilities and obligations which the Indian Government may have to incur hereafter, as well as of salaries, pensions and gratuities of every kind and nature.

Beyond the charges which entail loss by exchange, there are others annually incurred for which the Indian revenues are made liable, but which in all fairness should be borne by the British Treasury, (1). There are the political establishments outside India, which are really maintained in the interests of the Imperial Government, and by which this country is but little benefited, such as the Residencies at Aden and the Persian Gulf, and the minor establishments in China, at Tehran, Meshed and Astrabad, at Bussora, Jedda, Muscat, and Zanzibar. (2). There are rents, taxes and other charges incurred on the large buildings which have of late years been constructed at the expense of India, such as the India Office (£540,000) the library (£70,000) the Store Depôt (£68,000) Cooper Hill's College (£100,000) and Ealing Lunatic Asylum (£38,000), Apart from the annual loss of £32,000 in interest which this total outlay entails on India, these rents and taxes, &c., amount in round numbers to £15,000. (3). There is a a variety of miscellaneous charges also incurred in England which amount to about £25,000 on an average per year. Some of these are excessive, as for instance, the cost of the Civil Service examinations and the salaries allowed to passed candidates while on probation.

Beyond these annually recurring expenses there are temporary charges now and again incurred which are objectionable, and ought, therefore, to be disallowed, such as passage and outfit expenses of Viceroys, Governors, and Judges.

As regards the serious growth of salaries, the first and most striking fact is the very small difference between the average annual salary, viz., £458, of an effective officer and the average annual pension, viz., £380, of a non-effective officer. The second point which equally challenges attention, is the extreme costliness of the European agency employed in the administration. While the salaries (above £100) of 9,157 Natives of India annually amount to £1,639,411, those of 12,916 Europeans (Eurasians excluded) amount to £8,470,835. The number and cost of the pensioners appear to be even more disproportionate. The European non-effectives exceed the Natives by 303 per cent. in number and 339 per cent. in pensions. Thus 3,350 Europeans receive pensions amounting to £3,236,262 against 2,074 Natives receiving £734,452. The Council cannot shut their eyes to the fact that the burden of the cost of Europeans in the Military department is very heavy indeed. It is understood that their number is needlessly large, while their salaries are now considerably higher than what they were sixteen years ago. According to the table, there are nearly 6,000 Military officers on salaries amounting to 3½ millions and upwards, and 6,500 on pensions amounting to 2½ millions per annum. An effective Military officer costs £605, and non-effective £344 on an average per year.

Passing from the Military Service, it seems that the cost of the European agency in Civil employ is likewise excessive. The entire cost of the Civil European agency, accordingly, amounts to nearly 5 millions in salaries and nearly a million in pensions against 1½ million in salaries and a little over ½ million in pensions incurred on account of the Native agency.

A very large saving might be effected by more extensively employing competent Natives in positions which are now filled by highly paid Europeans. And with that view the Council would suggest to the Committee the desirability of gradually reducing the cost of the Covenanted Civil Service by recommending a diminution in the number of Civil Servants annually recruited from England.

The burden of the expense of an Uncovenanted European officer and of a Millitary officer in Civil employ is also very heavy. The amount of the yearly salaries allowed to 6,006 Europeans in the Uncovenanted Civil Service aggregates to 3½ millions and that to 7,561 Natives a little over 1½ million.

1,650 appointments carrying salaries amounting to 84 laks and upwards per annum are held by Europeans to the 190, carrying salaries amounting to about Rs. 3½ lakhs held by Natives. In the case of the Bombay Presidency, there are 283 Europeans on salaries amounting to 2 lakhs to 61 Natives on Rs. 21,000 per month in the various departments "reserved" for the latter, such as the Financial, Forest, Salt, Revenue Survey, Public Works, Police, &c. The majority of the appointments are given away to Europeans because the Council believe, the holders happen to be the nominees of influential persons. So long as the local authorities ignore the claims of Natives and prefer to give these appointments to Europeans there can be no economy in the cost of the Civil administration.

Under these circumstances the Council cannot refrain from strongly urging on the notice of the Committee the extreme desirability of insisting that almost the whole of the Uncovenanted appointments now held by Europeans should be held by Natives.

The annual migration of the Supreme Government to Simla, we think, costs between 7 and 12 lakhs of rupees, inclusive of the expenditure incurred by the removal of all the other great departments which follow the staff of the Viceroy and Governor-General. It is generally admitted to be injurious from a financial point of view and by reason of the length of the period over which it extends from an administrative point of view also; and it therefore demands an urgent remedy. The maintenance of the Christian State Church in a country whereby far the greatest number of people are non-Christians is quite indefensible.

Turning next to the cost of collection of revenue, we find that the proportion it bears to the growth of rev

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, SEPT 10.

THE Bank of England Return for the week shows an increase of three per cent. in the Reserve compared to Liabilities, the former now standing at 47 per cent. Bar Silver was quoted last evening in London at 45d. per oz., Reuter's previous quotation having been 43 3-16d. Three lakhs of Telegraphic Transfers on Bombay were made 1s. 5 15-32d. A further advance of ¼, say to 69½, is reported in Four per cent. Rupee Paper, while Four-and-half per cent. on the other hand were ⅛th lower at 72⅜. Sterling Loan, Consols, and French Rentes, come again unchanged. Shipments of Silver to India were £80,000, of which ⅔ths come to Bombay, and the rest goes to Calcutta.

IN the London Produce market, no change is reported.

COTTON in Liverpool again comes steady. Surats quiet with sales 10,000 bales, of which 500 only were Surats. Spot prices are again unchanged all round, but arrivals, September to December, have advanced another 1-64th. Yesterday's New York telegram makes Futures for January four points lower at 9,021, but spot were unchanged at 9¼. Receipts at the American Ports were 6,000 bales.

COTTON.—There is absolutely nothing doing by exporting Houses. A sale is reported in the Bazaar of Good Broach for March delivery at Rs. 213 per candy. Rates generally may be called lower, sellers being willing to lower their pretensions in view of the rise in exchange, but no business seems to result.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.—These markets continue lifeless. There is some enquiry for New Dehli Wheat at Rs. 4-1 for April-May delivery, but sellers are holding for half an anna higher. Ready Red Delhi Wheat (Rewarree) has been sold at Rs. 3-14 per cwt. We quote :—

Fine Peesy	Rs. 4 4-6	
No. 1 do.	„ 4 3-6	New crop 4 4-6
No. 1 Club Delhi	„ 4 0-6	„ 4-1-3
Red Ahmedabad	„ 4-0-0	„

Under present circumstances buyers are not keen, while sellers, on the other hand, are indifferent.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	550 bales.
Wheat	59,157 cwts.
Linseed	4,189 „
Rapeseed	928 „
Poppyseed	134 „

FREIGHT are unchanged from our last quotations, but there is really nothing fresh doing, and the market may be called decidedly dull.

EXCHANGE has shown continuous weakness to-day, and closes at a further fall of ⅛d. per rupee all round. We opened at 1s. 5⅛d. for Bombay Bills on demand or telegraphic, and close at 1s. 4⅞d. While for 3 months' sight credits the rate has fallen from 1s. 5⅜d. to 1s. 5⅛d. There has been a fair inquiry for Bank Bills to-day, while the amount of Mercantile Paper offering as cover has been very scanty, hence since the considerable decline in rates.

Export business has mict with a smart check by the recent advance in exchange, but may soon recover itself, and it is hardly possible that a difference of 19-32d. per rupee can continue between the Council Bill rates in London, and our telegraphic rate here. The probability seems to be that Council Drafts will decline in value till more steadiness is again shown in exchange on this side.

Bar Silver at 45d. per oz., as quoted in our opening para, gives an exchange of 1s. 5⅛d., which is far too high compared with Banks' drawing rates here.

The Calcutta rates telegraphed to-day were ⅛d. higher than our morning quotations, but they were only nominal, as no Bills were offering there. We quote at closing :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 4 ⅞d.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 27-32d.
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 15-16 d.
Credits, 3 months' sight	1s. 5⅛d.
France, 3 months' sight	1'86.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Fou rper cent. have advanced 7-16ths, to-day's closing rate being 98½. Four-and-a-half per cent., on the other hand, have declined ½ at 102½.

SHARES.—There has been rather more animation in this market to-day, the movement, however, having been confined chiefly to Mill Shares, in which we have the following changes to note. Indian Manufacturing are now quoted at Rs. 1,240, showing an advance of Rs. 20 per share. New Great Eastern and Soonderdas Mill have both advanced Rs. 10 at 920, and Rs. 660, respectively. Maneckjee Petit are Rs. 5 higher at Rs. 1,245. Jewraz Balloo and Ripon have also advanced Rs. 5, the former being now quoted at Rs. 1,120, and the latter at Rs. 917½. Anglo-Indian have advanced Rs 3, say to Rs 112 ; and Oriental are Rs. 2½ higher at Rs. 570. James Greaves, on the other hand, have declined Rs. 5, being now quoted at Rs. 600.

(*For Bombay Bills in Stock List, see page* 3.)

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

SURGEON-BONE SETTER,
FAKIRJI RATANJI, L. M. & S.
TREATS cases of accidents and injuries scientifically as well as according to the approved native system.
No. 71, Abdool Rahman Street.
(Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Street.)

"IMPAIRED VISION."—You can only keep your eyes cool by using perfect fitting lenses, properly adapted to the requirements of each eye, and each individual case. Residents of Bombay and Suburbs, who are unable to visit me, can be attended to personally at their own addresses without any extra charges, between 7 a.m. and 6 p.m. daily. Appointments must be made the day previous.
Mofussil Residents to get properly suited should obtain my new Sight Test. (Price 2 annas.)
N. LAZARUS,
OCULIST-OPTICIAN, BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. LORD DUFFERIN, K.P. G.C.B., G.C.M.G. P.C.G.M.S.I., VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.
No. 28, Meadow-street, BOMBAY. | No. 1, Mango Lane, CALCUTTA.

PEBBLES *versus* GLASS.
DR. JULER in his "Ophthalmic Science and Practice," page 377, says :—"Patients often ask whether they should get 'pebbles' or glass. There is not much practical advantage in the former and they are much more expensive, they are lighter and cooler, and may therefore be ordered when the glasses are of inconvenient weight. In most pebbles, however, the crystal is cut in the wrong direction, and although there may be no flaw visible to the naked eye, such lenses are inferior to glass."
By "such" lenses Dr. Juler pla nly means "pebbles cut in the wrong direction." Of well cut pebbles he says *they are lighter and cooler* than glass ; he might have added *and less liable to scratches*. If there is not much practical advantage in having "spectacles lighter, cooler, and less liable to scratches" "it is hard to tell the meaning of the words "practical advantage."
For perfect Pebble Spectacles apply to
LAWRENCE & MAYO,
Ophthalmic Opticians, Opticians to the Principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India,
Old Bond St., LONDON. | & 4 Hare St., CALCUTTA. | Rampart Row, BOMBAY.

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION
THE HIGHEST AWARD FOR
SYMPATHETIC SQUARE PIANOS,
SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY,
Sole Agents in India for the
SCHIEDMAYER PIANOFORTE FABRIK STUTTGART.
THE only maker of that name, whose instruments obtained ONE GOLD and TWO SILVER MEDALS with first class Certificates, proving the superiority of their Pianos over all others exhibited.
We would caution intending purchasers, not to confound the name with that of SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE.
See our illustrated price-list free by post.
SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

DESIRABLE and NECESSARY as it undoubtedly is to provide the relief required by a *hypermetropia* eye early in life, it is even more essential in *myopia*, because the latter is essentially a progressive defect, and the tension of convergence which the unaided eyes are obliged to exert, in order to maintain binocular vision at the distance demanded by the anomaly of refraction, accelerates that downward progress greatly. Without glasses the myopic child grows up deprived of a wide field of instructive observation, though in that respect his eyes do not themselves suffer ; but what is of paramount importance in his case is to relieve the strain on the convergence, by making him always use suitable concave glasses for reading and writing, so that the work may be placed at a distance of at least twelve inches from the eyes. Myopia is generally hereditary so that myopic parents may for that reason suspect it in their children, and cannot do better than to take them to an oculist while they are young. We would offer the same advice on the first appearance of a disposition to squint, which will generally indicate the existence of hypermetropia.
MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES are, as their name imports, the most scientifically designed and perfectly constructed of all.
Only the PUREST and HARDEST Brazilian pebble is used and being cut on Dr. MENIST'S approved principle, at right angles to the axis of the crystal, the lenses are entirely free from prismatic fraction, while in the frames of the very best materials and the most perfect finish, special modifications in form have been made, to meet the various defects of vision they are designed to correct, suggested by and resulting from, his wide practical experience in the subject. The extra cost will be found to be more than fully compensated by the satisfaction and benefit which will be derived from their use.
First Class Certificate and Silver Medal, the Highest Award for Excellence, Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84.
MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
JUST RECEIVED.
A SAMPLE SHIPMENT OF
THE ORIGINAL PATENT
DOUBLE WOVEN WIRE MATTRESS.
Orders are now being registered by
JOHN ROBERTS & CO.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.)

ADEN.
DEATH.

BOTTLEWALLA—September 10, at Aden, Dadabhoy Jamsetjee Hormusjee Bottlewalla, aged 37 years. The *Oothumna* ceremony takes place to-morrow (Sunday) at Manockjee Shet's Agiary, Fort.

GOA.
DEATH.

BRAGANCA—September 2, at Mapuça, Bardez, Goa, Anna Maria D'Sa, the beloved wife of Mr. Pedro de Bragança and aunt of D. Aureliano D'Sa.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.
MARRIAGES.

BALFOUR—SIMPSON—September 1, at Christ Church, Simla, by the Venerable Archdeacon Tribe, Captain Alfred Balfour, ADC to H E the Viceroy, to Agnes Frances, eldest daughter of Surgeon-General B Simpson, with the Government of India.
CARLETON—CLARKE—September 4, at the Union Church, by the Rev G C R Ewing, Frederic Charles Carleton, to Clara Henrietta, eldest daughter of Joshua Clarke, of Allahabad.
DEATH.
GORDON—September 4, at Bangalore, William Forbes, the beloved infant son of William and Jessie Gordon, of the Luz, Madras, aged 3 months.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1886.

THE advocates of Imperial Federation, undeterred by Professor Freeman's argument that an Empire cannot be federal, and that a Federation cannot be imperial, are industriously keeping themselves in evidence. The recent deputation to Lord Salisbury at least showed that the colonists, though not yet as anxious for Federation as its enthusiastic advocates at home, are beginning to have longings after it which, if still somewhat vague, may ultimately develope into a definite public opinion strong enough to influence the policy of Colonial legislatures and of the Government at home. In the midst of much that is obscure and contradictory in the discussion, two truths stand out distinctly. One is that Federation must not be incontinently urged upon the Colonies at a time when England herself is not quite clear as to the form it should take. The other is that the time has not yet come for formulating any cut-and-dried scheme, and that the Federated Empire to which expectation is year by year more seriously turning must be the result of an evolution, rather than of a special creation. A commercial union—when it can be attained—would be a substantial contribution towards the great structure that we have in view, but when Free Trade New South Wales is found altering her tariffs in a protectionist sense, the prospect of forming a great British Zollverein is not promising. Captain Colomb's recent disquisition before a distinguished assembly of soldiers and politicians gave prominence to another part of the scheme—a military and naval federation. The subject bristles with difficulties, but that is one reason why it ought to be discussed. The work of the navy is scattered over the whole globe, and with it rests the primary defence of our colonies and the safety of our trade. It is of the utmost importance that the commanders of the squadrons should be—as Mr. Service, in addressing Lord Salisbury the other day, said that they are in Australia—in the friendliest accord with the Colonies they are protecting. But these duties cannot be efficiently carried out by the present navy, on account of the small proportion of ships to the area that requires protection. In proportion as the Colonies themselves are anxious for federation they would be willing to contribute their quota to the cost of keeping additional ships.

But, as we have recognized, public opinion on the subject in the colonies has to grow, and we are not sure that it has yet come abreast with that of eager Federationists in England. The colonists would expect to be treated on equal terms. They would, for instance, look for their share of naval appointments. Free entry into the public service by examinations held simultaneously in all the great capitals would be looked for, but for the present that would not act satisfactorily, and our aim should be to commence something practical as early as may be. A council in London, consisting of delegates from all the Colonies, and certain English statesmen who have specially studied the subject, should be convened to discuss the proportion of the Naval Budget to be met by the Colonies and also the proportions of their yearly subsidy due from each colony. The amounts agreed upon might be made subject to revision every ten years, the revision being based on fluctuations of wealth and prosperity. India's share in the project would also have to be determined. Let us hope that she would come out of the negotiations more satisfactorily than she usually does out of negotiations for apportioning her contribution to enterprizes of Imperial interest. A number of commissions proportionate to the percentage of the subsidy could be open yearly to colonial candidates. Thus if the total proportion of the subsidy to be paid by the Colonies were fixed at one-fifth of the whole Naval Budget, and one hundred commissions were available for the year, twenty would be filled by candidates from the Colonies, but all colonists would be equally eligible for the whole twenty. All the lower appointments might be divided in the same way. If we ask how India, after having paid her fair share of the cost of naval defence, would be provided with her fair share of naval patronage, we raise one of the many difficulties which surround the question. It would perhaps not be insuperable, but it certainly helps us to appreciate Mr. Freeman's warning as to the difficulty of dealing with the Indian factor in the federation problem. Once in the service each man would, of course, have his future in his own hands, and would rise by his own merits, quite irrespective of the nature of his first appointment. It would, of course, be necessary to have some check on the quality of the men obtained, as that commissions should not be given to men notoriously bad in examination, even though they might be within the Colonial number. But there is little fear that such restrictions would ever need to be put in force. A necessary corollary to this arrangement would be an increase of the Navy proportionate to the charges which the Colonies and Dependencies had taken upon themselves. In this way we should get that increase of the Navy for which public opinion at home has been clamouring of late, but which the English Budget will scarcely bear. As the service thus formed would be an imperial and not a local service, the reinforcements would have to be distributed throughout the fleet. A local force can never be so thoroughly efficient as one that has opportunities of comparing itself with others. It must be remembered that the Indian army is in no real sense a local force, but a number of armies held together by the power of the Empire.

The same principle, *mutatis mutandis*, will doubtless be applied when an attempt is made to give a federal character to the land forces of the Empire. But here the territorial instinct would need to be more fully recognized, provided that permanent service in the particular colony or dependency be not claimed. The number of regiments of all arms to be kept up would need to be settled, and these should be divided among the Colonies in proportion to the subsidy paid by each. The officers and men should, to a great extent, be appointed only to their Territorial regiments, though this could not, at first, be carried out in the higher ranks. It would be only consistent with the root idea of such a scheme that each regiment should be liable for general service, but it might have its recurring tour in its own Colony, as British regiments have now their tour of Home service. For instance, the Canadian regiments would serve, say, for five years in different parts of the Dominion, then they would go on foreign service, to India or elsewhere, for eight or nine years, then putting in another five years in their own country. This would enable the colonial regiments to mix and compare themselves with other troops, and also to have enough Home service to keep touch with the people of their own Colony. All complicated questions of relative charges, which cause so much friction and unpleasantness between India and England, would be avoided by a plan for collecting the whole of the military expenditure into one budget, and dividing it between the colonies and the mother country in the proportion agreed on. The discussion of two such concrete questions as these will help to remove Imperial Federation from the cloudland of abstract ideas in which it still lingers. The task is not to be achieved at one magnificent stroke, but gradually, and it must be above all things carried out in response to colonial demands. England must remember, what some of the Imperial Federationists forget, that her children are grown up, and she must not try to manage them as if they were still in infancy. If the subject can be taken up in the proper spirit, there is every hope that it may be settled to the satisfaction of all, and that Colonial troops standing shoulder to shoulder with their English brethren, as they did in the Soudan, but belonging to the same army and obeying the same chiefs, may combine with us to form an Army and Navy of invincible strength. Such an Army and such a Navy would go far to remind the European Powers that in attacking England they not only have to attack the wealthy island which was their enemy a hundred years ago, but the Greater Britain on which the sun never sets.

IT will be interesting to learn the terms in which Lord Harris hinted at Manchester the other day at the possibility of a re-imposition of the import duties on cotton goods in India. He evidently awakened the anxious concern of some of his hearers, and the question that was put to Sir John Gorst on the subject this week shows that Lord Harris's reference to the subject was not interpreted in Lancashire as a mere "pious opinion." Lancashire, of course, pricks up its ears at the first mention of the cotton duties, at whose removal it so greatly rejoiced. But we should like to know whether its repugnance to them is so absolute that it would take alarm at a proposal to re-impose the duties if it were accompanied by the suggestion that the products of local mills should, by means of an excise duty upon country piece goods and yarns, be put upon the same level as imported goods. This is the scheme which the Madras Chamber of Commerce have brought before the Government of India. It has evidently been conceived with as full a regard for Lancashire opinion as for the opinion of the Indian consumer, and we should have seen what Lancashire thought of it if Lord Harris, whose name has been mentioned often enough in connection with Madras to have entitled him to the confidence of its Chamber of Commerce, had been able to quote at Manchester this passage from the Chamber's letters to the Government of India :—"The free opening of Indian ports to cotton goods and yarns has not prevented the establishment on a large scale of weaving and spinning mills in India, and if foreign goods and yarns were now made liable to a tax from which local manufactures were exempt, the foreign manufacturer might have valid cause for complaint. But if all goods were taxed alike, irrespective of the places of their production, he would have no just grievance." The Madras Chamber have recognised the fact that it is not so much the Government of India or the Secretary of State as the millowners of Lancashire and their work people who need to be converted to the idea of a revival of import duties in India. The Lancashire interest will have peculiar facilities for making itself heard at the India office, for the Secretary of State is a Lancashire man who, until the other day, represented a Lancashire constituency. It will be interesting to learn whether the bribe which Madras offers to the English opponents of the cotton duties is considered in England worth having. To us the most curious thing is that Madras has been in this matter bountiful with other people's goods. Having no mill industry of its own worth speaking of, it could, with a light heart, offer to tax the products of the Bombay mills. Bombay, not being so free of responsibility, has reasons of its own for being a little more circumspect. However, the shadow of a coming grievance in the shape of a possible increase of the income-tax is falling upon people's minds, and "take any shape but that" comes instinctively to their lips when ways and means of augmenting the revenue are thought of.

LORD REAY'S speech at the distribution of prizes at the Poona High School for Native Girls on Thursday is an answer to the Madhav Baugh meeting which the promoters will welcome, though it will assure them that there was no need for the meeting, and will make many of them wish that they had refrained from holding it. The Hindus need not be afraid of Legislative interference with their marriage customs. The Governor regrets, as all people who rightly estimate education, must regret, the ever-widening breach between the male and the female side in education amongst the native communities, saving and excepting, we suppose, the small community who are setting such a creditable example in educating their girls. Nevertheless, the Governor has no thought of imposing by law upon a community advantages which it is indisposed to accept. Indian girls are not to be made intelligent by Act of Parliament ; the social internal economy of the Hindoo community stands in the way, and we must not rush in upon such delicate ground as that, even when our purposes are benevolent. And as a sequence to all this Lord Reay made an announcement regarding social reform among the Hindoos which seriously discourages attempts for some time to come to improve by law the social arrangements of this community. The Government recognize that those who ask for change are an infinitesimally small minority. But they by no means discourage the minority in persevering with their propaganda. They have only to turn themselves into a majority, and the Government will be at once at their bidding. The invitation to move public opinion is unmistakeable, and it is not likely to pass unheeded. But it contemplates a genuine reform of Hindu customs by Hindus themselves. The whole subject is to be left to the struggle of opinion, as such subjects must be under a free Government. We now have the mind of the Government upon the matter. Whenever they see that the mind of the Hindu community has changed their policy will change with it. Yet why, when the conversion has been made, will there be any need to give the sanctions of law to what has developed into enlightened custom ?

MR. JOHN MACPHERSON will, it is believed, be appointed to act as Advocate-General at Bombay, during the absence on leave for one year of the Hon. Mr. Latham, who left for England by the Rubattino Company's steamer yesterday. No formal intimation had been received from Poona regarding Mr. Latham's *locum tenens* up to yesterday afternoon ; but before going on board he gave over charge of his office to Mr. Little, Government Solicitor.

INDIAN COLONIALS AT DUBLIN.

AUG. 19.

THE Indian and Colonial visitors arrived in Dublin on Monday evening. They were met at Holyhead by a deputation from the Reception Committee headed by the City High Sheriff and Mr. C. Dawson, *ex*-Lord Mayor, who did their best to mitigate the discomforts of a somewhat rough sea passage. As they explained, Ireland does not claim to rule the wave, that office being assigned to another partner in the Imperial firm. Elaborate preparations had been made for our reception and housing in the city, and nothing could surpass the cordiality of the welcome accorded by all classes of the citizens who had subscribed liberally to meet the somewhat heavy cost. The Colonials were, as usual, by for the most numerous body, amongst them being Sir Graham Berry, representing Victoria ; Sir Samuel Saul, New South Wales ; Hon. H. Fabre, Canada ; Sir C. Marshall, Natal ; while remote Fiji, was present in the persons of its chief administrators. Ceylon was represented by F. R. Saunders, C. M. G., Member of the Legislative Council, and Mrs. Saunders ; Mr. F. R. Dias, Mr. G. E. Worthington, District Judge, and Mrs. Worthington ; Mr. H. Van Conylenberg, Mrs. Van Conylenberg, and Mr. Van Conylenberg, jun. The Indian Contingent was composed of Sir Henry and Lady Daly, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Wardle, Mr. W. Saise, Superintendent of Mines, Bombay ; Mr. John Nugent, Chief Secretary, Bombay Government ; Mr. Grattan Geary, Mrs. Geary, Miss O'Neil, Mr. G. L. Gibson, Mr. O. Flynne Madras, Pestonjee Cowasjee, D. Ghadiali, C. Nazer, Upendra Chandra Mukharji, Mr. and Miss M. Bhownaggree, B. A. Gupte, Mr. Gadgill, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Gazdar, Mr. Madan Gopal, Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Cama, Dr. T. M. Kaka and Mrs. Desai, and Mr. J. K. R. Cama. As the visit was restricted to three days, a vast amount of laborious sight seeing had to be compressed into hours all too few and fleeting. On Tuesday we were taken in a procession of carriages provided by the Reception Committee to all the sights of Dublin. We visited the old Parliament House, which it is said will be purchased back some day from the Bank of Ireland, which gave £40,000 for it, at the enhanced price of £200,000, so that the Bank will look forward with interest to Home Rule. Trinity College was visited, the Professors showing us some of the treasures of the Library, including beautiful illuminated books of the seventh century. We were conducted over Dublin Castle, the seat of Government, by Colonel Caulfeild. It is an interesting place archæologically, part of the buildings dating from the time of the coming of the Norman-English. The general plan is good, the rooms being well proportioned and lofty. But excepting in the St. Patrick's Hall, the modern decorations are tawdry and even mean ; the paint faded and the plaster of the walls cracked. The tenants evidently do not look upon their tenure as one justifying any great outlay on repairs. We visited the restored Norman Churches of St. Patrick and Christ Church, and we were shown the tomb which is not Strongbows, and that which is undoubtedly that of the unfortunate son whom that fierce invader cut in two as a punishment for being a little deficent in energy and thoroughness. St. Patrick's Cathedral has been restored at great outlay by the head of Guinness's famous brewery. Christ Church was restored, in fact rebuilt, at a cost of £200,000, by the head of the firm of Rae and Co., distillers Stout and Whiskey, whatever Sir W. Lawson may say, can pay a splendid tribute to art and religion, and atone for a good deal of the *per contra* which that gifted M.P., is in the habit of totting up against publicans and sinners. We were shown over Guinness's brewery and Rae's distillery, after we had seen the splendid buildings which their earnings had restored. The brewery covers an immense area of ground and the buildings and contents could not be replaced by a million of money. The revenue is that of a principality and the stout and porter produced daily give ten thousand casks for exportation and still leave enough to gladden the hearts of all Dublin. We saw many other things besides these under the courteous and kindly guidance of members of the Reception Committee. The most indefatigable and irrepressible of these, the Rev. Father Delany, President of the University College, became a general favourite. On Tuesday evening a ball was given by the Lord Mayor, Mr. T. D. Sullivan, a distinguished man of letters, at the Mansion-House. Some fifteen hundred guests were present, amongst them being for the first time for some years past, a number of Naval and Military uniforms. This was regarded as a symptom of the better spirit prevailing between the Government and the governed under Lord Aberdeen's administration. Until the *ex*-Viceroy manifested a new spirit, the discourteous refusal of the Duke of Marlborough to accept an invitation to the Lord Mayor's annual banquet was resented by the omission to send any invitations to officials or officers in the service of Government. The decorations were new and very effective. Everything passed off most pleasantly, dancing being kept up till four in the morning.

Yesterday, Wednesday, the whole party were taken in a special train to Bray, the Dublin Brighton, some 12 miles off. Thence we were conveyed in carriages through the most picturesque parts of the county of Wicklow. We visited the beautiful *demesne* of Lord Powerscourt and examined the works of art which make that nobleman's charming mansion a veritable museum. The Italian garden with its marble statues is beautiful in itself, but its chief beauty is the magnificent view of crowded mountains and lonely valleys clothed in the emerald verdure which has inspired so many poets. The morning had been overladen with clouds which wept over us, but the afternoon made amends, and the excursionist were delighted with the glimpse they were able to obtain of some of the most attractive features of Irish scenery. Lord Powerscourt is exceptionally popular with his tenants, who presented him with a beautifully illuminated volume recording their joy at the birth of a son and heir, born after twenty years of expectation. The nominal rent-roll is £40,000 a year ; but no landlord now receives the amounts in the roll. Lord Powerscourt is residing on the continent at present.

Passing through the thickly wooded grounds of the Tinnahinch estate presented to Henry Grattan by the nation, we reach Kilruddery, the seat of the Earl of Meath. The mansion with its stained glass windows and oak pannelling is a chapter out of the history of the middle ages. The gardens are a mystic and wonderful, if somewhat, sombre example of what Dutch of past centuries must have been at its best. The Earl and Countess received the visitors very warmly, and Lord Brabazon, the heir to the title, conducted us through the splendid park.

A dinner at the International Hotel at Bray, Lord Brabazon presiding, brought the laborious ease of the day to a genial close. Of course there were speeches after dinner. Lord Brabazon dwelt with enthusiasm on the fact that the colonists were bound to the United Kingdom by ties of affection as well as by self interest ; and his lordship, who reiterated the word "Imperial" rather pointedly, was much cheered. The Lord Mayor in his turn called forth their plaudits by telling them that he hoped their prosperity and their loyalty would increase, for their success was a most satisfactory proof that affection and political unity were not incompatible with the colonists being free and self-governed. In a brief, but telling speech, he complimented the Colonists upon being free, self-governed men, who showed the world how states progressed when administered by those who were most directly concerned in their peace and prosperity. He added that Irishmen were quite willing to emulate the colonists in their affection for an Empire which guaranteed the independence and the freedom of its component parts. The Colonials gave loud expressions to their sympathy with the loyal and patriotic sentiments of the eloquent Lord Mayor. Sir Samuel Saul gratified our hosts by recounting the number of distinguished Irishmen who had gained positions of authority and influence in Australia ; while the representative of Canada testified that Canada was eager to obtain some of the thousands of Irishmen and Irishwomen who now sought homes and a career in the Uunited States. The Irish, he said, made excellent colonists, and they had one trait which was not shared to any great extent by English and Scottish emigrants—they devoted their earnings, in the first place, to the succour of their families in the old land, and in the next to helping their relatives to get a new start of which they had themselves experienced the benefits. This view of the case, flattering as it was, called forth from the Rev. Mr. Delaney a repudiation of any desire on the part of the Irish people to add to the number of exiles, which was already so large. When they were able, he said, to get in their own country the share of authority and influence which was accorded them in the colonies, they would emulate the colonists in the solid achievements of life, making up for their deficiencies in material advantages by their frugality, their persevering industry, their artistic sense, and their intellectual gifts. The excursionists before returning to their train, proceeded to the new sea-side promenade, illuminated by the electric light, which has just been completed at Bray, and there listened to the strains of a band provided for the occasion. It was midnight before we returned to Dublin. To-day, after seeing the Custom House, and its vast and empty vaults, and the unfrequented quays, we returned to London.

I am sorry to say that the programme did not include, as I hoped, the sight of a Belfast riot. But to make amends, we had on the day of our arrival, many columns in the newspapers, giving an account of doings in that city of light and leading which show clearly that some Wahabees and Moplahs entertain a very inadequate idea of the lengths to which religious fervour, when it is real, should go. In the first place as an earnest that the troubles, in which there had been a lull, were not over, an inoffensive workmen in the employment of the Mayor, Sir E. J. Harland, for thirty years, was taken by his fellow-workmen who objected to him that he was not a Protestant, but a Roman Catholic, and was subjected to a foretaste of his ultimate fate by having scalding pitch poured over his face and head as well as body. Then the inquisitors tried to set fire to him, but failing in that attempt, they kicked and beat him and turned him out of the works. Did the Mayor punish the men who so acted in his own yard in the light of day, and before hundreds of sympathising fellow-Christians ? No ; not a man has been dismissed, or even censured by his worship, who is responsible for the peace and good order of the city. The local papers head the account of this proceeding "Practical Joking on the Island," and jocularly say that the victim ought not to have gone to work where his mates did not want him. Three hundred Catholic workmen have taken the hint, and getting no answer to a petition to the Mayor who, if he could or would protect them, they have prudently refrained from going back to the works. And the Government has taken no step whatever in this matter.

What is perhaps more remarkable is that last Saturday night the police were fired on with rifles by the Orange rioters who loopholed their own and neighbours' houses and tried their best to kill the police, but the fire was not returned. They were ordered not to fire under any provocation, and having slunk behind heaps of loose bricks during long hours, they were driven by a fire opened on their rear, to seek ignoble safety in a ditch till daylight. Nothing has been done yet to arrest or even to disarm any of the firing party. This is "strong and resolute government" of which any government may be proud. Meanwhile, an overwhelming force of soldiers and police occupy the disturbed parts of the city night and day, and as long as they remain there will be no renewal of the wrecking of houses and the murder of the passers-by. That is something. It is also pleasant to find that the police are being found guilty by juries of the rioters friends, of wilful murder, for having fired on the mobs which were trying to stone them to death. The Indian and Colonial visitors would have been much interested in seeing this serious farce in full play on the Belfast boards.

The Queen's Speech, which will possibly be delivered this afternoon, will tell you more than we now know of the intentions of the new Ministry. Probably, it will do nothing of the kind, for the Ministry is believed to hold that the least said now the less there will be to mend later on. There will be no coercion, for as an Irish Conservative said the other day, "the terror of coercion is now transferred to the other side." In other words, it would play the game of the Nationalists more than that of the Government ; a secret discovered by Lord Spencer before the end of his apparently successful administration of exceptional repressive measures. Lord Carnarvon arrived at the same conclusion, and so did Sir Robert Hamilton, a very cool-headed practical Scotchman. So coercion will not be invoked, only a stringent enforcement of the law—as we see it enforced in Belfast, probably. The impression derived from this recent visit to Ireland is that matters have not mended since 1881, when the coercion policy was reverted to with such a light heart. The population has been alienated to a degree that makes anything like Government well nigh hopeless. Things will probably grow much worse before they mend, if they ever do mend. If some great catastrophe occurs, the realities of the situation will become patent, and the necessary remedies may be discovered and applied, without prejudice. There are pills for an earthquake, surely there may be some patent medicine for the malady which is praying on the Irish vitals and threatening social dissolution as the alternative to political convulsion. The Irish Conservatives tremble to think that Lord Randolph Churchill may even now be engaged in preparing some witches broth in which local self-government may be one of the ingredients. Who knows ? Scarcely perhaps Lord Randolph himself just yet.

G. G.

THE NEW FOUR PER CENT LOAN.

THE following is the result of the allotment of the One Hundred and Twenty Lakhs Loan advertized in the *Gazette of India* Extraordinary of 14th August 1886, as telegraphed by the Comptroller-General :—

Minimum rate of accepted Tenders 97-8
Tenders at that rate received 60 per cent.
Average rate at which Loan is issued is...97-11

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Aug. 9.—The Barometric changes are generally very small. A slight depression still exists over Behar. Another smaller one is forming over Sunderbands. A shoulder of relatively high pressure which usually characterizes dry weather has appeared over Rajputana and Central India. The skies are quite clear in the Indus Valley, Panjab, the North-Western Provinces excepting only the more eastern districts. Elsewhere the skies were still cloudy. Moderately heavy showers have fallen in the Bengal delta of the Irrawady Assam and Benares, unimportant showers on the south and west of the Peninsula ; none elsewhere. The winds are comparatively dry in North-Western and Central India. The temperature generally is rising. Rainfal to-day :—Bhagulpore, 3½ inches ; Benares and Moulmein 2½ inches ; Dhubri, Gya, Dacca, Saugor Island and Diamond Island, 1 to 2 inches.

NOTES FROM CENTRAL INDIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MHOW, SEPT. 8.

WE have now, to all appearance, nearly arrived at the end of the rains. The present season has been a considerable improvement upon the last, over thirty inches having been registered as against a total of seventeen inches last year. Consequently, although we cando with few more inches, fears of a repetition of last hot weather's drought are pretty well allayed ; whilst, as for the future, the scheme for our water-works is now in active process of realization. During the last month, the progress of this work has been forced upon our senses by the almost daily passage of machinery along the roads, while our night's rest has been disturbed in the small hours by noisy gangs of coolies going to their work.

The bund forming the main reservoir is, of course, distant some miles from the station ; but in the cantonment itself there will be two reservoirs for filtered water, forming a twenty days' supply for the troops. Having visited the work in progress on the site chosen for one of these reservoirs (opposite the Infantry main-guard), I am able to give you a few details. Excavation by coolies is here in full swing, whilst the rocky portion is being attacked by four boring machines, driven by a 16 h.-p. "Clayton and Shuttleworth." The different portions of the works are connected by John Fowler and Co.'s portable railway with "tip-up" wagons. The water-supply was a difficulty at first, adn it was feared that as the wells in barracks could not be used, this difficulty would seriously add to the estimated cost of the masonry. However, a well in a neighbouring ravine has now been set apart for the works; and in the course of a few days a "Pulsometer" pump will be rigged in this, and the water distributed by means of pipes. This reservoir will be constructed of concrete and stone ; and its actual dimensions (inside measurement) will be 202ft. by 173 by 16ft. It is to be divided in the centre by a wall 10ft. thick at the base, tapering to 3ft. at the top ; and the whole when completed will contain 58,000 tons of water. We are pretty dull here. A game of tennis, or a drive round "One-tree Hill" being about the extent of our afternoon's amusement, but we are looking forward with pleasant anticipations to our annual race meeting, the prospectus of which seems more than usually promising, whilst the management of the meeting, being in the able hands of Major Kingscote, R.H.A., leaves nothing to be desired. The native chiefs have come well to the fore, and several have given purses ; whilst Sir Lepel Griffin also gives a good stake to be run for by maiden country-bred ponies.

A smoking concert came off very well on August 30th at the Infantry Theatre, and at the same place we are to witness performances given by Professor Talbot, "the Prince of Wales' Wizard," on September 9th and 11th.

Trade is dull, of course, and particularly so in a purely military station like Mhow, where regimental wants in the shape of aerated waters, oilmanstores, &c., are supplied by regimental institutions, whilst there are but few outsiders left to enable private tradesmen to make a living. And even as regards these last, the trade have a grievance which deserves full enquiry, for they say that regimental institutions, which pay neither licence nor income taxes, sell their goods either directly or indirectly to outsiders, thus competing with, and damaging, local trade. This, if true, is a distinct breach of the terms on which the establishment of such institutions was sanctioned by the Commander-in-Chief, they being intended to afford wholesome occupation to the men, and to benefit only their own people. Tradesmen naturally view regimental industries with a jaundiced eye ; but such a practice should be stopped, if it really has existence.

The redoubt which has been in hand for the last two years, is now finished. It is (apparently) substantially built ; and it is to be hoped that the occasional discharge of the howitzers with which its four bastions are to be armed, will not bring down its revetments into the ditch, a sequel which is not without precedent in India. Admission to view the fort is only given on production of a pass ; but those who are too lazy to get one can hear all there is to learn from the employés, whose daily work takes them there. It is a useful place for the women and children during a row, but they couldn't get anything to eat there if they left home in a hurry. Still, given time to get in supplies, it would answer its purpose as a very temporary place of refuge, and it would be well if every other European cantonment were equally well provided.

A very sad fatality occurred at Khundwa at the latter end of last month. Mr. Findlay, Examiner of Accounts to the Rajputana-Malwa Railway here, left Mhow to attend the sports and other festivities held at Khundwa on the 30th and 31st August, being accompanied by his wife and their only child, a little boy 4½ years old. They stayed with the family of Mr. Greeney, Assistant Commissioner of Khundwa, and on the evening of the 31st there was a dance, which the parents attended. During the night three of the children left at home became alarmingly ill, and it was feared at first that in playing about

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE BULGARIAN QUESTION.

LONDON, SEPT. 10.

The Powers are exchanging views regarding Bulgaria.

In the House of Commons last night, Sir James Fergusson, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in reply to a question, said that he believed no Signatory Power will contravene the Treaty o Berlin.

THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

LONDON SEPT. 10.

Sir J. Gorst, replying to a question in the Commons, said the Government of India had made no proposal for the transfer of the seat of Government to Simla, and he hoped this statement would allay the fears expressed in India on the subject.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, SEPT. 9.

The Bombay Mails of the 24th ultimo arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, SEPT. 9.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Nuddea arrived here from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, this evening.

SEPT. 9.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Parramatta arrived here this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 9.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera ..... 3 13-16d.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper		69¼
4½ "	"	72⅜
3 "	Consols for account	100⅞
3½ "	Sterling Loan	100½
4½ "	French Rentes	110
Bar Silver		45

Arrival.—Inchniva.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—Total bullion (Issue and Banking Department), £21,200,000 ; Decrease, £300,000; public deposits, £2,500,000 ; decrease, £700,000 ; other deposits, £23,200,000 ; decrease, £1,100,000 ; other securities, £19,300,000 ; decrease, £600,000 ; Notes and Gold, £12,200,000 ; unchanged. The Banks Reserve is 47 per cent. of the Liabilities.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT, SEPT. 9.

10 p.m. ... ... 78·4

FRIDAY, SEPT. 10.

6 a.m. ... ... 76·3
10 a.m. ... ... 81·2
2 p.m. ... ... 84·1
4 p.m. ... ... 82·6

H. E. the Governor has issued invitations for a grand reception at Ganesh Khind on the evening of Saturday, the 2nd proximo, to meet the Duke and Duchess of Connaught. The Poona Municipality, who have resolved on an address to the Duke, contemplate requesting His Royal Highness to perform the opening ceremony of the new municipal market, which is to bear the name of Lord Reay. In the event of the Duke of Connaught accepting the invitation, the address will be presented to him at the opening ceremony.

It is in contemplation to give addresses of welcome, on behalf of the Bombay Municipality, to the Duke of Connaught and the Earl of Dufferin on their arrival in this city, and for that purpose the formal sanction of Government has been applied for.

A MEETING of the Bombay Legislative Council will be held at the Council Hall, Poona, on Wednesday, October 6, at 3-30 p.m.

SIR STEUART BAYLEY leaves Simla for England to-day.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Ilbert will retire in the middle of November, but hopes to introduce a Bill on Torts in the meantime.

SIR OLIVER ST JOHN was still at Kelat on Saturday last.

THE original plan of having a force from Assam co-operating *via* Manipore with the troops in the Chindwin Valley in the work of pacifying Burma has been so modified that practically nothing will be done from that quarter beyond sending a survey party.

ACCORDING to the London correspondent of the *Pioneer*, it is stated that Colonel Sir West Ridgeway, after a conference with the Ameer on his return journey, will visit London immediately to explain the Kham-i-Ab question to the Government.

THE same correspondent says :—Four transports carrying Infantry and Cossacks have left Odessa, it is believed for Varna. The Bulgarian officers demand that Russia should guarantee their liberties before interposing.

THERE has been almost continuous rain in Nepal for nearly a month, and the downpour is proving injurious alike to the people and the crops. Some fine weather is now sadly wanted.

MR. P. W. HOLDERNESS, C.S., Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, will not revert to his appointment on return from furlough, but returns to the North-West Provinces as Joint Magistrate.

THE Uncovenanted Service Association, which was started recently at Simla, promises to be successful. No fewer than 300 members at Simla alone have signified their intention of joining. The Association is intended to promote the interests of the Uncovenanted Service at large, but it may also take cognizance of individual interests where they are identical with those of the service.

PUBLIC traffic over the Lower Bolan Railway up to Mach was resumed on September 1st, and the Sind-Peshin line is being pushed on from Quetta as sharply as possible. The metals are already laid five miles out of Quetta, and work on the bridges is being carried on successfully. The weather continues fine.

MUNICIPALITIES are not to be entrusted for the future with guns. It has been laid down that time-guns are only allowed at stations where there is a field or garrison battery of artillery, or at any rate a force equal to two regiments, including at least a wing of a British regiment.

ONE of the suggestions made by the Finance Committee, the Lahore paper hears, is to be the reduction by three lakhs of the annual expenditure f the Punjab Public Works Department.

THE following balances held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of August 1884, Rs. 10,75,16,000 ; 1885, Rs. 11,17,38,000 ; 1886, Rs. 12,43,89,000.

THE complaints recently made on the Cownpore Imperial Postal Mail Line, that the Bahawalpur authorities interfered with the runners on that line have been enquired into, when it was found that no runners were detained by the State officials. Some trifling articles belonging to two runners were unlawfully taken away by lambardars, who have been fined, and orders issued to redress the aggrieved parties.

UNDER instructions from Government, great caution is, in future, to be observed in granting Nepalese passes to carry fire-arms in the Darjeeling district.

IF Mr. Thomas Stephens, of world-encircling bicycle fame may be believed, the women of those troublesome mountaineers, the Kurds, are not of the sort that suckle slaves. "Many of them," he says, "are magnificent types of womanhood ; tall, queenly, and symmetrically perfect ; but the eyes—oh, those wild tigress eyes !" Again, he describes the orbs of a willowy lady of six feet in her stokings, if she wears those effeminacies of civilisation :—"The eyes are brown and lustrous, and were the expression but of ordinary gentleness, the picture would be perfect ; but they are the round, wild-looking orbs of a newly-caged panther—grimalkin-like eyes, that would most assuredly turn green and luminous in the dark."

SOME of the tea planters of Ceylon, having come to the conclusion that their local market at Colombo was too restricted to enable them to obtain the best prices for tea, have made arrangements with Messrs. Oakes and Co., of Madras, to hold sales of Ceylon tea at that city on the 10th of every month. The first sale is to be held on the 10th instant.

THE vagaries of the Ceylon General Post Office continue, under the new *regime*, greatly to the annoyance and inconvenience of the puplic. Sample packets of tea to the Australian Colonies are now stopped, unless paid for at letter postage 30 cents (6d. per ½ oz). "Ceylon has been thought to be in advance of India, but in Postal matters she is a long way behind, and, the working of the Post Offices at least under one head, would," a local paper thinks, "be an unmitigated blessing."

THE *World* says that the King of Portugal is determined to have a "Colonies" of his own in Lisbon as soon as he can make the necessary arrangements. He paid in all three visits to Kessington during his brief stay in London, and at eight o'clock one morning went to see the Indian artisans at work. Dr. Tyler was of course at his post, and King Louis purchased four Agra carpets on the spot, and ordered the miniature-painter to execute a portrait from a photograph.

Truth, which is not usually fond of saying pleasant things of its political opponents, has the following in regard to the acceptance of the governorship of Madras by Mr. Bourke :—"After hesitating for some time, Mr. Bourke has finally decided to go to Madras. He will, no doubt, make an excellent Governor, but India's gain is our loss. He is popular on both sides of the House of Commons, and there is much regret felt that he was not included in the Ministerial appointments, since he has been Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and has done exceedingly well in that position. Had he been of the pushing class of politicians, he would have been included in the Cabinet."

THE Rev. Mr. Vinton writes to the *Rangoon Gazette* that the Tharrawaddy Burmese officials are assessing punitive police taxes on the loyal Karens. Mr. Vinton, disbelieving this, sent for the Karens' tax receipts, and found the astounding information perfectly true. At a time when the Burmese were carrying on dacoity with perfect impunity in daylight and within sight of the head-quarters of Tharrawaddy, the Karens raised a force of 47 men, armed with their own guns, bought at treble peace prices, and not one asked or received a pice for their services. It seems hard that men who had already spent large sums to defend their country should be assessed like disloyal neighbours. Mr. Vinton advised the Karens to appeal to Government craving exemption from the tax on the ground of their active loyalty.

THE account given by Consul-General Perry of the state of trade in the city of Kieff is interesting, as stating some of the reasons why the Germans are successful in getting hold of business which once belonged exclusively to Englishmen. Kieff, the chief town of a large corn-growing district, has a considerable trade in agricultural implements and machinery. At one time these came almost entirely from England ; but the ploughs sent were too heavy for the light soil, and, as the English manufacturers refused to send lighter ones, the Kieff traders naturally turned to their nearer neighbours, the Germans, who at once supplied them with what they wanted. Consul-General Perry also refers to two old standing causes of the decay of the British commercial monopoly—namely, that the Germans make a much greater use of commercial travellers than English houses ; and that the latter, when they do send out travellers, frequently employ Germans, who gradually transfer the business from their employers to their own countrymen.

THE Inspector-General of Jails explains the cause of the high mortality in the Bengal Jails last year. The year was a very unhealthy one, owing to the unusually heavy rainfall, and consequently malarial fever was very common. Under the heading of "remittent and continuous fever" there was a very large decrease in the number of cases, but the attacks seem to have been unusually severe, as no less than 92·7 per thousand prisoners died from them, as against 39·7 in 1884. A special committee composed of Drs Cleghorn, Joubert, and Clarke, was specially appointed to enquire into an outbreak of this disease at the Alipur Jail. The enquiry proved that cerebro-spinal meningitis had prevailed in many parts of India in jails, and also on board emigrant ships, without being recognized as a disease distinct from remittent fever, with which it had been often confounded. The committee were of opinion that defective ventilation and the crowding together of large bodies of human beings are most likely to favour the development of such a disease.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 11.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

277-85—Hore, C and B—Sayaji Asanna vs Sewji Dhurmaji and others—Payne, G and S. (Not to be called on).

235-85—Tyabji and D—Nursoo Dhurmaji vs Krappoo Shivoo.—Part heard.

262-85—Ardesir H and D—Sherbanoo vs Sonabai and others. Moreshwar—L and Thakurdas D and C.

313-85—Macfarlane and E—Gokaldas Valabhdas and others vs Rajabally Ally Raja and another—Payne, G and S.

306-85—In person,—Ajee Assam vs Appoo Assin and others—R. A. Skipsey.

282-85—Balkrishna and B—Candas Tribhowandas and others vs Ramcorebai—Bomonji and H.

271-82—Tobin and R—Chowa Kara Killote Coonji &c vs Ruttonji Nusserwanji Wooniwalla—Bomanji and H.

119-84—Tyabji and D—Sajoo Ascur vs Gungadas Jumnadas &c.—B and B, and L S F and N.

290-85—J C Cama—Parwatibai vs Harry Babaji and another—T H Pearse.

236-85—Tyabji and D—Nursoo Dhurmaji vs Janardhun Dhondooba—In person.

328-83—Macfarlane and E—Joomabhoy Lallji vs Nawazbai and another—Pestonji and R.

226-84—Payne, G and S—Essoofally Ebrahimji and others vs Cadarbhoy Currimbhoy and others—N and H, and W and G.

325-85—Jefferson, B and D—Canji Meghji vs Cursondas Cutchra—In persou.

299-85—M H Khan—Roodee Jewan vs. Doolut Hurry In person.

289-83—Blakwell and K—Heerji Ramji vs Heerji Hunsraj—Jefferson B and D.

THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST.

(September 10, 1886.)

THE following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast and Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office :—

STATIONS.	Barometer. reduced to 32° F. and Sea level. at 10 a.m.	Reading at 10 a.m. Thermo. in Shade.	Wind. Direction.	Velocity at 10 a.m.	Rain fall.
	Ins.	Dgs.		Miles.	Ins
Kurrachee..	29·723	83·5	WNW	26	0·00
Surat.....	·824	86·6	WNW	Mod.	0·00
Bombay	·859	8·2	SE	4	0·12
Ratnagherry	·870	81·3	SW	10	0·21
Mormugao...	·860	81·5	..	..	0·00
Karwar	·871	78·6	SW	Mod.	0·01
Mangalore..	·921	78·4	W	4	0·96
Calicut	·952	76·6	W	8	0·38
Cochin	·952	80·0	NW	Mod	0 47
Masulipatam	·737	87·8	NW	10	0·10
Madras	·816	86·8	W	10	0·00
Nogapatam ..	·869	81·4	SW	10	0·00

THE SCOTCH LANGUAGE.

THE study of the Scotch language is not a formidable affair, and this may be the reason why so few Englishmen attempt it, as all too trifling and unworthy of their serious attention. But it must be borne in mind that "the Scotch language is, or was, the language of a whole country—long an independent kingdom, and still separate in laws, character and manners." (1) That language culminated in Burns and Sir Walter Scott. For a labour so insignificant, this is your reward—to be able to read these authors with pleasure and profit. Is this nothing ? We heard the other day of a man who studied years and years, until he mastered Arabic, and for what ? To read the Arabian Nights. Bah ! Tam O'Shanter is worth the whole of them. Sir Archibald Alison read the whole of the Scott Novels aloud twice over to his family. Did any one ever find a Jeanie Deans in the Arabian Nights ? Moreover Burns will open to you the portals of Chaucer. Neither of these men is an infallible teacher, but they are types of poetic excellence during the times in which they lived. Now the language of Chaucer, in a great measure, has been preserved in Scotland and nowhere else. According to Spenser's judgment, Chaucer is "the well of English undefiled," and it still flows in a pellucid stream among the peasantry of the Land of Burns, hundreds of his words forming part and parcel of their daily conversation, though they are for ever lost in the place of Chaucer's birth. With a knowledge of Scotch you will find new beauties even in the Faiery Queene ; without it his "cankert crabbit carl" will be a vain enigma, and Ben Jonson's "Gang your gate" (2) a sounding brass and tinkling cymbal. The Scotch language is not difficult to acquire. Cowper, the Poet, took the trouble to learn it so well that he uses the word *Ramfeezled* (3) to a Scotch correspondent. Once you mount the breach, a whole city of *Achs*, *Echs* and *Ochs* lies before you. You may prepare for the higher standard by pronouncing Ecclefechan, Kilconquhar, Kircudbright "Buchan and ither chaps."

You may then direct your attention to one word at the head of Loch Katrine. It begins with Stran—the rest I forget—Stranaclachan—is it ? Burns "daimen-ickor in the thrave" and "spaul o' a bubbly jock" you may safely relegate to the limbo of archaic and obsolescent words.

Axe and *Speir* have no relation to lethal weapons, but are merely Saxon counterparts of "inquire," a verb we may add much in use in Scotland.

Curious enough Burns begins Tam O'Shanter, with "When," whereas Chaucer introduces the Canterbury Tales with the much more Scotch Whan, a first word in both instances. *Gumption* and *Smeddum* (4) are two essential words in learning the Scotch language. You must know what they mean, and also appropriate them if you have them not. To be able to con with pleasure "O'Tibbie I hae seen the day," in the eight verses of which there are twenty Chaucerian words, is within the reach of all.

Many wives learn Scotch from their husbands, and what is better still, husbands from their wives, and the patient waiter on Providence who after years of toil, brings his Scotch bride to an Indian bungalow, need not be surprised, after she looks around and makes a survey of the establishment, with the exclamation—

"O this is no my ain hoose I ken by the riggin o't" (4½), and by and bye, there soon follows :—

"There's nae house like ane's ain hoose."

There is no greater pleasure than to hear Scotia's accents from the lips of an English lady. It is Lingua Toscana in bocca Romana (5) and the Scotsman may fall down on his knees and thank his stars, for he has conquered his very conqueror.

A smattering however is dangerous, as when D'Aubigné, the Historian, prayed that Dr. Chalmers might be long *kippered* (6) to the Free Church, he had made quite sure of it in the morning, for a lady had told him the word meant "preserved :" or the young gentleman in a speech at a Scotch dinner, who hoped soon to be in the Land of the Leal, and sincerely wished that his lot might be cast for the rest of his life in the Heart of Midlothian. The Frenchman who translated (7) Scott's "sticket minister" (8) *un ministre assassiné* is readily forgiven, but these two lapses are never forgiven. Like Punch's "Bang went a saxpence" they live for ever.

It is superfluous to say that all the kings and queens of Scotland spoke Scotch. Such of the latter as did not know it soon acquired it. King David prayed in Scotch, not the Psalmist, but he who was "a sair sant to the crown." (9) Two of the Jameses wrote big books in Scotch. Mary Queen of Scots spoke Scotch beautifully, for French was not her vernacular. You remember when the Regent Murray asked her if she wished Archbishop Hamilton of St. Andrews to baptise her child, the future James I. of England, she replied "Na, na, I'll hae nae pawkie priest (10) to baptease my wean." James was the first and last king of England who spoke Scotch and he prided himself upon it. When he heard that his Queen was delivered of a Princess, he said. "Aye, Aye, the Stewarts cam in wi a lass and will gae oot wi a lass" and "a' Stewarts are no sib (11) to the king" may be part of his proverbial philosophy. "Deil haid ails ye" was a favorite expression of his. *Haid* means the smallest atom that can be imagined. As for Charles the Second his Scotch like himself was rather *ramshackled*. But his great grandson, Prince Charles, made up for his deficiency, and proved himself an apt scholar in it during the Rebellion, and when "Pree my mou" (12) came from pretty lips in Stewart tartan, whether the wearer was in satin slippers, or bare feet, he like Cuddy Headrig was "gleg at the uptak" (13) and did not need a second bidding. But from the battle lour of Bannockburn, from the Wail of Flodden :—

"O dule was the order sent our lads to the border
The English for aince by gyle wan the day."

From Solway Moss to Rullion Green, from Knox's Clavers to Claverse's Knocks, (14) from Jenny Geddes "say Mass at my Lug," (15) down through Solemn League and Covenant to Richie Cameron's last prayer, "Lord spare the green and tak the ripe," there is nothing but Scotch. You ask me why there is no Scotch in the Scotch version of the Psalms. (16) I answer that it was an Englishman who composed it, and it was well done. The straitest sect of the Calvinists has never complained of it. Sir Walter Scott said, if you alter it, you injure it.

The Queen, who is great and good in everything, knows Scotch, ever since that day she asked an Abergeldie wife, the constituents of Scotch broth, "Weel there's pease intill't, onions intill't, barley intill't." But *What's intill't ?* said Her Imperial Majesty, and then came more "intill't" like the broth and herrings, herrings and broth of the Norse legend in a never ending stream. Something also may be allowed to John Brown her faithful gillie, with, his "Hech pitie me, ye diuna ken yer ain min, for five meenuts at a time." We do not mean by this that Her Majesty knows only such diminutives, as "ken" "wee" or "bonnie," she knows what "airles" is, and conforms to the Scottish custom. Something also to her Scotch blood : "Sir Donald, I do not know how far I am justified in wearing the Stewart tartan." O yes, you know your Majesty is half a Stewart.

"More than half a Stewart" added the Princess Beatrice.

The Queen learned Scotch from Dr. Norman Macleod reading aloud to her "The Cottar's Saturday Night," as she sat at her spinning wheel. (18) Norman had a great knowledge of Scotch ; he even published a book in the Scottish language.

Being late at a dinner party in Bombay (or was it Dr. Watson ?) he called his "Noddy." Some one happened to look into Jamieson's Scotch Dictionary next day and found the word to mean "a one horse coach, moving on two wheels, with an opening behind." An old buggy probably had started the resemblance ; probably the last time the word was used in India or anywhere else.

I remember well his words at the Saint Andrew's dinner in Bombay in 1866 : "Scots men and women are the finest men and women on the surface of the globe. That is the first article of your creed. Undeniable. And the second article is like unto the first, go and get all Englishmen to believe it !" Rather difficult ; eh ?

The 'Lallan tongue haunts a man born in Scotland to the day of his death. No matter in what lands he travels, torrid heat or arctic zone, or what languages he learns, it will crop up like a trap dyke in a wilderness of conglomerate and disintegrate the whole mass. Everything falls before it in moments of excitement. Livingstone hums a Scotch air on the banks of the Zambesi. Sir David Baird on signing the Treaty of Seringapatam must take off his coat "to mak the muckle D." Malcolm on sending the History of Persia to his old schoolmaster writes on a fly leaf : "Jock's at the bottom o't," and Colin Campbell of Clyde red-wat-shod, shouts to his kilted compatriots, "we'll hae nane but Hielan bannets here."

Leyden, the Poet, tells a story of a Scotch Crusader in Syria. One day, in his wanderings he passed a native village, and hearing plaintive strains of a female voice, he came nearer and nearer, until he recognised the air and even the well known words.

"Oh Bothwell Bank thou blumest fair."

It was the voice of a young woman who had been a nurse in Venice, and had been lately married to a Turkish officer. Who, that at Scottish Orphanage, or similar exhibitions, hears—

"Ayr gurglin kiss'd his pebbled shore,"

Or other Scottish Lay need conjecture the feelings of the Scottish Crusader ?

Lord Cockburn met Jeffrey tramping up the Mound of Edinburgh one Sunday, and asked him where he was going. "To get a greet with Guthrie" was the reply. But we must make an end of all this sentiment.

"Rax me that Bible," (19) said Erskine in thunder tones in the General Assembly.

"By the rivers of Babylon we sat down and wept." You know the rest.

Some people may call all this vulgar, but there are such things as religion, patriotism, and heroism, even humour itself, no matter in what language they are expressed.

The Scotsman in India is not to be pitied. He may go farther and fare worse. He may not be able on every occasion to use the words "shall and will" with propriety, but he can console himself with the reflection of an old author that people who are great sticklers for grammatical accuracy have learned their grammar late in life. Everything has changed of late years in India. Arrack, ghee, kabobs and hookahs are all things of the past. He will have his porridge, his oatmeal cake and red herring, cockie-leckie (such as it is), nay, the immortal haggis cannot be denied him. He will have his golf—put the stone and toss the caber. He will have his Highland whiskey "to keep a' doun," himself sometimes included, for some can stand the Sword better than the Pint-stoup. Like the Moors in Spain he keeps the key of the old house (and the old traditions) in his awmrie, (20) so that he may return to it at any moment. With the heather that comes through the Post Office at this season of the year he might imitate Bessie Bell and Mary Gray.

"They biggit a boure on yon green brae
And theekit it ower wi rashes."

It is for him the Bands play "Allan Water" and "Green grows the Rashes." It is for him the peal of bells from clock tower every Sunday sounds *Coleshill*, that time honoured refrain of a long suffering remnant, and animates him to resolve, and it will be his own fault if he does not carry out the resolution "to flourish by the preaching of the word" (which Baillie Nicol Jarvie of Glasgow tells us is "elegantly pitten roun the touns airms") and for ever belie the last paragraph of the English proverb that—

"Scotland wants water in summer, fire in winter and the grace of God all the year round."

We had almost forgotten one feather in the Scottish cap which ought not to be omitted. The eagle eye of Dante detected one Scotsman and one only in the *Inferno*, (you may now draw a long breath) which fact I attribute as much to the inherent nobility of the race as to the sparse population of Scotland in these early times, being then in no wise a "meet nurse" of robust criminals, such as was Italy or Spain. Michael Scott was a travelled man, *i.e.*, a wizard, and no doubt was in Italy. Indeed there is a legend in Scotland that he was sent to Rome to abolish the poll tax, and being a wizard he rode on a flying courser and arrived in a few minutes in the Imperial City. Tying his Kilbirnie Blastie to a ring in the wall, which may still be seen, he interviewed the Pope and threatened him, that if the Pow Tax was not then and there abolished he would "gar his beast nicher and it wud ding doun every lum-pig (21) in the Vatican." It is needless to say that the request was at once acceded to and the Fall of Rome averted.

If farther proof were needed on this interesting subject it is pointed out that the imprint of his horse's hoofs are still to be seen on a rock near Ardrossan (22.)

We can therefore come to no other conclusion than that Michael Scott, the wizard, was in Italy—became Italianized when it happened to him according to the true proverb—

Scozzese Italianato
E' diavolo Incarnato.

J. D.

(1) Lord Jeffrey, Edinr. Review, 1809.
(2) A cross, fretful man and, "go your way."
(3) Fatigued, exhausted.
(4) Common sense and spirit.
(4½) The ridge of a house.
(5) Tuscan tongue in Roman mouth.
(6) Cured fish, by means of salt and pepper, and hanging up to dry.
(7) Land of the Leal is Heaven, and the Heart of Midlothian the Edinburgh Prison.
(8) Puir lad the first time he tried to preach he *stickit* his sermon.
(9) James I. of England.
(10) Sly priest.
(11) Related to.
(12) Take a kiss. *Prie*, literally taste.
(13) Quick of perception.
(14) Bon mot of English Church-woman of last century.
(15) Say Mass at my ear.
(16) Scotch version, 1649-50, the work of Thomas Rouse, Provost of Eton.
(17) Earnest money.

(18) Does the Queen ever sleep in Church ? NA, said the Crathie beadle. Does the Queen ever greit in Church. NA, NA, what wud she greit for ? Did ye ever see the Queen laugh ? "Ou aye when the older toom'd the ladle wi'the collection on her lap, and ye see when the young leddies begoud to seek for the pennies, she could stan' it nae langer but drew her apron ower her face, and she leugh,—and she leugh AND—SHE LEUGH ! If Scotch is not spoken in the Royal presence its never far from it. When the late Archbishop of Canterbury made his formal approach to Majesty after his installation to that high office and just as the last folding door was being thrown open, the lackey who accompanied him, seeing his somewhat perturbed condition, I suppose whispered in his ear "Dinna pit yersel aboot. *I'm* frae Cuper *too*" which no doubt gave the Primate much heart of grace at so critical a moment ! To *come* from Cuper seems thus a virtue—it is the *ganging to* it is the obstinacy. "Them that will to Cupar maun to Cupar"

(19) Reach me that Bible.

(20) *Almirah*, Portuguese *Almaria* ; *Awmrie*, same derivation —probably Arabic.

(21) Chimney cans.

(22) I am indebted for this legend to William Robertson, D.D., whose death is now widely deplored in Scotland. So much goodness, genius and geniality have seldom been united in one man.

THE VACANCIES IN THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I find in the correspondence columns of your issue of the 9th inst. a letter over the signature "Mahommedan," discussing the qualifications of certain Mahommedan gentlemen for one of the vacant seats in the Legislative Council. I, for one, am of opinion—and I believe I speak here the mind of the entire Mahommedan and perhaps of the whole native community—that the re-selection of the Honorable Mr. Budroodin Tyabjee would be hailed with satisfaction on all sides. But I also see the force of the contention raised by your correspondent that a change "is always to be wished for in the principal public bodies, such as the Governor's Council, &c.," for *inter alia* the main reasons that behoves British Indian Government in the absence of representative or parliamentary institutions to offer opportunities for public life to different distinguished members of the various sections of the native community, thereby introducing new blood and fresh energy in the Council, and I feel almost certain that such must be the intent of the Indian Council Act in limiting the tenure of an appointment in the Council to two years. Considering the question in this aspect, as I believe our present President in Council has done in almost all his recent happy appointments to the Council, Lord Reay would do well to choose his new Mahommedan Councillor from among the gentlemen originally named by the vernacular newspaper, to which list I must certainly add the name of Mr. Cumroodin Tyabjee. These gentlemen are, each of them, indubitably worthy representatives of the enlightened Mahommedans of this city.

As to the reflections and insinuations of your correspondent on the individual merits of Mr. Jarazbhoy Peerbhoy, the Mahommedan Port Trustee, and Mr. Sayani, the Mahomedan Sheriff, whose names your correspondent intentionally omits to mention, the less said he better. As a representative of the Mahommedan merchants of Bombay, I do not think a better selection could be made on the Port Trust than that of Mr. Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy, and this is evident from the fact that Government has re-selected him.

The qualification of the first Mahommedan Sheriff for a seat in the Council are too well known to need mention, as the public services rendered by that gentleman, which your correspondent purposely ignores, or at any rate seems to forget, were fully detailed by you while announcing his nomination to the shrievalty.—Yours, &c., ANOTHER MAHOMMEDAN.

Sept. 10.

CRICKET.

THE MOFFUSSIL *vs.* BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

THIS match commenced yesterday on the Esplanade in fine weather, although heavy rain had fallen during the night. The forenoon was steaming hot, and the spectators in the shade of the members' tent were not at all disposed to envy the forces in the open field ; after tiffin the temperature was moderated by a cool breeze. The day's play was tame in the extreme. In the first innings of the Mofussilites their batsmen were treated with the utmost leniency whenever they sent up catches to the field, which they did with painful frequency, and the only consolation obtained by the bowlers in the course of the innings was from the keen activity displayed at the wicket. No fewer than four of the visitors were lured from their ground by Gaddum and stumped by Kerr, who in this way disposed of Pottinger, Lindner, Rice, and Ryan—a specially serviceable feat in the case of Lindner, who had knocked up 47, the top score, and was well-set at the time. Altogether seven wickets fell to Gaddum's share, and his analysis is a very creditable one, the remaining four—the teams played twelve aside—fell to Holland. Wilkins was tried for seven overs, and Clowes for four, but met with no success. Forty minutes having been lost before play was called in the morning, and the stumps being drawn in time for the polo at half-past five, the Bombay twelve did not complete an innings. When stumps were drawn seven of their best wickets had gone for 79 runs, Holland having alone made any stand against the bowling of Lindner and Ryan. Unfortunately, he was given out leg before wicket, and Vincent, who was, hitting freely, shared the same fate Francis began the bowling with Lindner, but after ten overs in which three wides were called, Ryan was wisely substituted. The Alibag player took three wickets himself, and caught Captain Steele and Blackwell off Lindner's trundling. Seven out of his sixteen overs so far have been maidens.

The Mofussil winning the toss went first to the wickets, Major Fitzherbert and Aitken being colleagues. Gaddum and Hollad first shared the bowling, the latter taking the Gymkhana end. Each bowler sent down a maiden. With his sixth ball Gaddum opened the Mofussil score by a wide. The next was snicked by Major Fitzherbert for a single, and Aitken put the last ball of the over into Holland's hands at point. One wicket for 2 runs. A maiden from Holland, and Francis got a single through a bit of loose fielding. His next hit was a four cut to the ropes of the scoring-tent. Nicholson made a dash for it, but it was scarcely a chance. Major Fitzherbert hit Gaddum's fifteenth ball for a couple, and put the next, a seductive ball, to the off, such as the Bombay Cricket Secretary loves to contribute into the hands of point. Two wickets for 9 runs was not a promising opening, and the third wicket would have gone for the same sum, had not Nicholson, at long field, misjudged a catch with which Walter, the new comer, favoured him off Gaddum. Holland was bowling exceedingly straight, and of his first five overs, four had been maidens. Twenty-one was brought up after half an hour's play by a single hit hard through Blackwell's hands, by Francis. He fell next over, giving Major Beaver an easy catch at mid-wicket. Three for 21. A second chance was given by Walter to Vincent, but it was dropped. Pottinger's retirement was as speedy as his predecessors. He put three singles together, and then stepping out at one of Gaddum's deliveries, was smartly stumped by Kerr. Four for 30. Mactier sent up a high catch, but with the sun in his eyes Steel let him off. Clowes brought of a splendid catch with the score at 34, and Walter was sent back to the tent. The batsman sent a ball from Holland spinning up towards the trees, and Clowes, running hard, caught it with his right hand outstretched, an unexpected feat. This downfall enjoined careful play, and indeed the bowling was not to be trifled with. In six overs a single only was registered with two such bats as Talbot and Lindner together. Gaddum now changed ends so as to put the sun at the back of his special scouts in future catches. Wilkins took up the bowling from Gaddum's original end. His fourth ball Lindner skied to the on, but Clowes failed to get hold of it. Soon after the one o'clock gun 50 was elevated, and Mactier prettily lifted Gaddum to the trees in front of the hotel for four. Clowes tried hard a little later for half a chance. Mactier sent in his direction for a trio, but failed to reach it in time. Mactier next carried Gaddum beautifully for leg, and as this bowler invariably dispenses with a man in this part of the field, the men ran out five. At 67 Holland replaced Wilkins, and for Gaddum, Clowes was substituted. The latter Lindner cut in the course of his first two overs for a three and a couple of twos, but the third was a maiden. Another wicket was destined to fall before tiffin, Mactier putting up to Major Beaver the last ball of Holland's fith over when he resumed the leather. Six wickets for 84. After the adjournment, Gaddum took the ball at the Gymknana end. Talbot, who went in, had just saved his duck's egg when Gaddum bowled him with as pretty a ball as could be desired. Seven for 87. At three o'clock the century was telegraphed on a couple of twos being hit by Rice off Holland, whom he next despatched to leg for four. Holland was also slipped by Lindner for three, but at 112 the Karachi player stepped out to play Gaddum, and was smartly stumped. Drew hit a couple of twos off Holland, and was bowled at 118 (ninth wicket) with the last ball of the over. Major Beaver tried to snatch on overhead chance hit by Muspratt-Williams, but did not succeed though he stopped the ball, rather a hot one, with one hand high up. Then the Mofussil lost their biggest scorer, Lindner, who had contributed 47, being stumped off Gaddum's bowling with the total at 124. Ryan was the last man in. When he joined Williams, the Kirkee representative hit three successive twos and a single off one of Holland's overs. Ryan keeping up his wicket, Williams got Holland's next over to leg for four, but with Gaddum's next ball, the wicket keeper knocked off his bails. The innings closed at twenty minutes to four with the total at 138.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	No. of Balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets
F. D. Gaddum*....	168	58	13	7
W. Holland.....	152	55	13	4
A. D. Wilkins	28	13	1	0
H. Clowes	16	8	1	0

*Bowled one wide.

Major Wyer led his men to the wickets at ten minutes to four, with Wilkins, who took the first ball, as his colleague ; Lindner and Francis shared the attack. The former Wilkins got round to leg for three, and the Bombay Captain got a single off Francis. A double maiden intervened, and a single behind the wicket caused Wilkins to face the Mhow bowler, whose tenth ball he returned with the easiest of catches. To the members of the Mofussil team, who had at the beginning of the week seen the Thana player maintain his wicket intact for three days, this sudden downfall caused them to indulge in shouts of derision. Holland, on the contrary, improved on his Poona performance, getting Francis beautifully to the Gymkhana fence as his inaugural hit. He ought to have been run out next over, but Ryan fumbled the ball. The batsman then knocked one from Lindner as high as the treetops for two, and a second and third he drove for three each. At 39 the Mofussil put on their fast bowler, and Major Wyer played his second ball on to the wicket. Two for 39. Holland returned a short ball to Ryan in his fourth over, but it was unexpected. Major Beaver was clean bowled at 46. Blackwell following in soon became busy, but failed to stay. He hit a pair of twos and a single in the first over Lindner sent him. Ryan he drove for three but when that bowler went to point for Linder's over, Blackwell obligingly put the last ball into his hands. Four wickets for 59. Ryan disposed of Steele in the same fashion, this time cleverly getting hold of a low ball. Holland, who had made 30, was given out leg before to Ryan, five maiden overs later. Five and six wickets for 61. Gaddum and Vincent now became associated, and by twos and singles the score mounted until the latter got Ryan to leg for four. He also put his leg in front of one of Ryan's deliveries when 79 had been reached. Begbie joined Gaddum, and the two played out time, stumps being drawn at half-past five :—

MOFUSSIL.

FIRST INNINGS.

Major Fitzherbert, c Holland, b Gaddum	3
Mr. A. K. Aitken, c Holland, b Gaddum	0
Mr. F. Francis, c Beaver, b Holland	12
Mr. G. Walker, c Clowes, b Holland	11
Mr. J. C. Pottinger, st Kerr, b Gaddum	3
Mr. R. M. Mactier, c Beaver, b Holland	27
Mr. A. J. Lindner, st Kerr, b Gaddum	47
Mr. H. Talbot, b Gaddum	1
Mr. S. R. Rice, st Kerr, b Gaddum	5
Mr. W. W. Drew, b Holland	1
Mr. C. A. Muspratt-Williams, Kirkee, not out	17
Mr. R. P. Ryan, st Kerr, b Gaddum	1
Bye 1, leg-bye 1, wides 2	4
Total	132

FALL OF WICKETS.

1-2, 2-9, 3-21, 4-34, 5-84, 7-87, 8-113, 9-113, 10-124, 11-132.

BOMBAY.

FIRST INNINGS.

Mr. M. R. Wyer, b Ryan	12

feelings to overpower his reason, and do not wish to effect a good deal in "two long years," the community would readily follow him. We do not dislike the man, but we do dislike his impatience and unreasonableness. He need not think that his case is peculiar, for the recent controversy has shown him that all those that think that the car of progress can be made to run more rapidly than a special train by the force of legislation are equally disliked by the community.

I have done, I have tried to describe, though in haste, what we think of the whole affair here; and if I were asked to summarise, I should say that while only a few of the leaders are in favour of legislative interference, the masses and the majority of the leaders are against it. It is no use to allow ourselves to be blinded by petty technicalities,—Yours, &c.,

Poona Sept. 8. ALPHA.

P. S.—After the above was written, I read Mr. Telang's and Mr. Kirtikar's letters. I have, however, not considered it necessary to retouch or alter the above.

SECUNDERABAD SKY RACES.—1886.

PATRONS.—Colonel Ross, Nawab Moonir-ul-Mulk Bahadur, Nawab Amir-i-Akber Asman Jah Bahadur, H. E. Salar Jung, and Nawab Koorsheed Jah Bahadur.

Stewards.—Colonel Morton, 14th K.H., Colonel Fitzgerald, H.C., Surgeon-Major Bevan, I.M.D., Captain Buckley, Hampshire Regt., W.E. Georges, Esq., 3rd L.C., E. Warden, Esq., 17th M.I., Colonel Rawlins. R.H.A., Colonel Ludlow, H.V.R., E. J. Granet, Esq., R.H.A., G. Saville, Esq., Middlesex Regt., and F. Gordon, Esq., H. H. N.'s S.

H. Kirk, Esq., 14th K.H., honorary secretary.

Judge.—Colonel Rawlins. Clerk of the Scales—Mr. Mugford. Starters—Colonel Morton and Major Hickman. Handicappers—Colonel Morton, Colonel Rawlins, and Major Hickman.

A good day's racing on Tuesday last brought the meeting to a close. The 14th Hussars, who are a real sporting regiment, have most to be thanked for the successful way, in which everything went off, but they were well repaid by the number of events they won, all of which they certainly deserved. They will indeed be missed when they leave Secunderabad for 'home,' although by all accounts their successor are 'as good they make them.' After the last race Osman and Suspense, having been claimed were put up to auction the former being bought by the Hyderabad Confederacy for Rs. 2,000 while the latter was bought in for Rs. 1,310.

We were surprized no one claimed the Star, who gave Osman no less than 21lbs. and a beating; he must surely be worth more than the claiming price.

FOURTH DAY—TUESDAY, SEPT. 7TH, 1886.

1st Race at 2-30 P.M.—2nd race at 3 P.M.—3rd Race at 3-30 P.M.—4th Race at 4 P.M.—5th Race at 4-30 P.M.—6th Race at 5 P.M.

FIRST RACE.—The City Purse Rs. 300. A handicap for all galloways that have started at the meeting. Forced for winners at Rs. 20 for each race won optional to losers at Rs. 10. Distance 1 mile.

Mr. Percival's b a gal Bloodstone, Capt. Conran 1
Nawab Doli Khan's gr a gal The Prince, Mr. Mitchell .. 2
Mr. Chamundi's b a gal Torpedo, Major Pleydell..... 3
Mr. Kamparaj Urs' gr a gal Wellington, Mr. Broadwood 0
Mr. George's gr a gal The Bard, Capt. Hemery 0

Prince went off at a tremendous pace, finishing his first half mile in 56 secs., of course he could not get the whole distance at this pace, and coming slowly but surely back to his horses, he allowed Bloodstone to pass him and win easily. Time 2-3 secs.

Time—First quarter mile.

SECOND RACE.—The Railway Plate—Rs. 250. A handicap steeplechase for all ponies that have started at the meeting. Forced for winners at Rs. 10 for each race won optional to losers at Rs. 5. Distance about 2 miles.

Mr. Murray's gr cb m Pointsettia, Owner 1
Mr. Rennie's ch a p Wazan, Mr. Broadwood 2
Mr. Ernest's gr a p Forg tten, Capt. Hemery 3
Col. Morton's gr ch m Kitty, Mr. Kirk 0
Mr. Waddell's ch a p Wild Oats, Owner 0
Mr. Fraser's b cb m Dorothy, Owner 0
Mr. Gordon's b cb m Repr eve, Owner 0
Mr. Miller's gr a p Prize, Mr. Mitchell 0

The weight heavy as it was on the best ponies did not prove to be sufficient, for the three most penalized had the race between them, Pointsettia winning very easily.

Time—First quarter mile.

THIRD RACE.—The Bowenpillay Plate, Rs. 300. A handicap for all horses that have started at the meeting. Forced for winner of the Chudderghaut Stakes at Rs. 20, optional to others at Rs. 10. Distance 1 mile.

Major Pleydell's b w g May Day, Capt. Conran 1
Mr Hulbe's b w m Browa Bess, Mr. Broadwood 2
Col. Morton's ch w g Link Boy, Owner 3
Mr. Mitchell's br w h Epilogue, Major Hickman 0
Capt. Hemery's b w g Advance, Owner 0
Col. Tytell's b w m Belle Mahone, Mr. Mitchell 0
Mr. Lawless' ch w g Valentine, Owner 0

This proved to be the best race of the day although not ran too fast, as was expected. Twelve stone on Epilogue was a bit too much now that he is getting a little long in the tooth. Captain Conran rode a plendid race and just got May Day home by a reck. Time 1-57. secs.

Time—First quarter mile.

FOURTH RACE.—The Farewell Cup value Rs. 400, presented by the officers, 14th Hussars. For all ponies. Weight for age, class and inches. Winners once 5 lbs., twice 7 lbs., three times or oftener 10 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 5 lbs., of the day 7 lbs. Winner to be sold for Rs. 600. If entered to be sold for Rs. 500 allowed 7 lbs.; for Rs. 400, 14 lbs.; for Rs. 300, 21 lbs. If entered not to be sold to carry 5 lbs. extra. Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr. Cook's ch cb m Eva (Rs. 400), Native 1
Mr. Derwent's ch a p Clipper (Rs. 3'0), Capt. Conran.... 2
Mr. Cook's gr a p Grey Friar (Rs. 3 0), Native..... 3
Mr. Fraser's b cb m Dorothy, Mr. Kirk 0
Mr. H. Gough's gr cb Lady Bird not to be sold, Capt. Hemery 0
Mr. Grant's gr cb p Jumbo (Rs. 300), Owner 0
Mr. Ernest's ch a p Dear Girl (s. 300), Mr. Mitchell..... 0
Mr. Percival's b a p Gimcrack (Rs. 300), Native..... 0
Capt. Hotha's ch cb m Nadige (Rs. 400), Dr. Gaye..... 0

A field of nine turned out for the Farewell Cup, Eva and Clipper being the most fancied, though many doubted the former being able to get the distance. She, however, managed it all right, and sailed in a length ahead of the rest, doing her last half mile in a little under even time.

Time—First quarter mile.

FIFTH RACE.—The Merchants Purse Rs. 250. A handicap for all ponies that have started at the meeting. Forced for winners at Rs. 10 for each race won, optional to losers at Rs. 5. Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr. H. Gough's gr a p Aristocrat, Capt. Hemery 1
Lieut.-Col. Hon. G.H. Gough's ch a p Osman, Mr. Mitchell 2
Mr. Arbuthnot's ch a p Energy, Mr. Kirk 3
Mr. Murray's gr cb m Pointsettia, Owner 0
Mr. Cook's b a p Skylark, Native 0

Osman although giving a stone all round was the most fancied, but Aristocrat proved a little too good at the weights, and after a good finish won cleverly by a neck. This gave Captain Hemery his only win at the meeting, but we hope to see him in better luck another time. Time, 1-51. secs.

Time—First quarter mile.

SIXTH RACE.—The Getting out Stakes Rs. 300. For all Arabs and C. Bs. Weight for age and class raised 2 st. Winner to be sold for Rs. 1,000. If entered to be sold for Rs. 750 allowed 7 lbs., for Rs. 500. 10 lbs., for Rs. 250 14 lbs. Distance ½ mile.

Mr. Kamparaj Urs' gr a gal Wellington, (Rs. 750), Mr. Broadwood 1
Major Hickman's ch a g Speculation (Rs. 25'), Dr. Gaye... 2
Mr. George's gr a gal The Bard (Rs. 254), Capt. Hemery,. 3

Osman was claimed and sold to Hyderabad Confederacy for Rs. 2,000.

Suspense was claimed and bought in for Rs. 1,380.

This proved an easy task for Wellington who won as he liked, in 1-51 secs., with Speculation second.

INDIAN SPORTING NOTES.

The increase in the trade between Australia and this country could not be better proved than by the fact that no less than three steamers and one ship left Melbourne for Calcutta on the 29th, 30th and 31st of July. Two of these, the Duke of Argyll and the Gulf of Mexico, have already arrived in Calcutta with some horses on board, although they left the majority of their shipments at Madras. Out of a shipment of 346 on board the Duke of Argyll belonging to Mr. Warren, who accompanied them only 19 were lost; but those in the Gulf of Mexico, belonging to Mr. Atkins, and which came up under the charge of Mr. Fordham, were not so fortunate, as no less than 64 horses out of about 330 died on the voyage. The names of the other vessels are the Rajputana and the Galegate. The former should arrive shortly although she had to call at some of the northern ports to fill up.

The question of weights, heights, classes and penalties for ponies is likely soon to become one of considerable discussion in the Turf in India. From the time that pony-racing was first started in India, we have always expressed our objection to it as a degradation of the legitimate sport and one by no means calculated to carry out what has hitherto been considered to be the chief object of racing in this country—to improve the breed of horses. It is now a well-established fact that ponies have been measured and run at different race meetings at this country under different heights according to local measurement which of course involves a difference in the weights carried. As the evil appears to be getting worse and worse unless the two principal Turf Clubs in India, the Calcutta and Western India Clubs can come to some agreement on the subject, it appears to us that the only course open is for these two clubs either to ignore pony-racing altogether, refusing even to adjudicate in disputes regarding it, or else to pass a rule that no pony will be admitted to run at any meeting at which the rules of these two clubs are in force, unless a certificate is produced that the animal has been duly measured by authorities sanctioned by one or other of these clubs.

WITH reference to the proposals of the W. I. T. C to the C. T. C in respect to the measurement of ponies, we understand that it is contemplated the new rules are to have prospective effect, and the existing certificates of either of the clubs are not to be disturbed. There are two ways of regarding this exemption, but perhaps the most liberal one is to view it as a sensible one has affecting the good faith of the existing rules on the subject.

BLACKBURN had not reached Poona up to the 1st September, having business which detained him on the road at Jaora and Mhow.

A COMMITTEE is in course of formation to put into practical working order Bend Or's" suggestion to offer Lord Ulick Browne a parting souvenir from Indian sportsmen. The editor of the *Englishman* has kindly consented to act a treasurer, so that Lord Ulick's many friends may forward their subscriptions to that gentleman without delay. We also hope that ere Lord Ulick leaves our shores the members of the Turf Club will arrange to have their respected leader's portrait painted in oils as a perpetual memorial to future generations of one of the most deservedly respected and popular sportsmen India has ever known.—*Indian Planters' Gazette.*

A NOTICEABLE feature of the Mhow or Central India Race Meeting is the support accorded to it by the Native Princes—the Maharajahs Holkar, Sindhia and Dhar, the Rajahs of Rutlam and Dewas and the Nawab of Jaora each giving purses; whilst the first race of the meeting is a cup, value Rs. 500, for maiden country-bred ponies presented by Sir Lepel Griffin, K.C.S.I. The cream of the first days's card, as usual goes to maidens of the different classes; after which follow W.A.C. races and handicaps, with the usual scurry for polo ponies an Arab Selling Race (winner to be sold for Rs. 1,000), and steeplechases for Arabs and country-breds and for ponies. The meeting is held under W.I.T.C. rules and the name of Major H.B. Kingscote RH.A., as honorary secretary, is in itself a guarantee of such success as good management can command.—*Indian Planters' Gazette.*

THE Viceroy will pay Hyderabad a visit during the races. Lord William Beresford accompanies him.

NONE of the sporting owners of ponies seem to be in a hurry to declare, their intentions in respect of the Great Eastern Stakes at Sealkote, for the small figure of Rs. 100 seems to have drawn not a single first entry else the honorary secretary is slow in publishing those received. As we presume the Rs. 20,000 has been guaranteed on the presumption that entries would flow in, things don't look bright at the outset for great race.

TABLETOP, Lady Vere, White Rose Columbine Scotch Whisky and the c. b. Columbine left Neemuch for Poona on the 27th October in charge of Richmond. Columbine is very fit and may win one of her *first* engagements but she is not one of the cut-and-come-again sort.

THE *Bangalore Spectator* understands that a case of some interest to lovers of the Turf is likely to be adjudicated in one of the local Civil Courts, in which Mr. Lyon, who alleges that he is the rightful owner of Mr Westlake's horse the "Orphan," intends suing the Stewards of the Great Southern India Race Meeting, held at Bangalore on the 12th August last, for all the winnings made by the said "Orphan" which are said to be as follows:—1st Day, The Bangalore Stakes Rs. 2,000, 2nd Day, Free Handicap Rs. 1000, 3rd, Day, The Mysore Service Stakes, Rs. 1500.

LIVING ON HUMAN FLESH

YESTERDAY we published some particulars of the trial of Alfred Packer, at Gunnison, Colorado, for murder and cannibalism. On the last day of the trial, Packer was placed on the stand and testified in his own defence. He looked pale, his cheeks were hollow and his eyes sunken. He stood up during the entire statement, which occupied two and a half hours. At times he became excited and emphasized his words with gestures and not unfrequently with oaths until restrained by his attorney. As told by the defendant, no story could be more excitedly interesting and horrible than the bare recital of how he and his five companions wandered aimlessly about the mountains without food, raving mad with hunger, eating their moccasins, willow buds, rose buds and finally devouring each other. Then, after the death of the remainder of the party, the cold, unfeeling account of how he took flesh from the legs of his companions, boiled in it tin cups, and ate it, has never been equalled in the history of jurisprudence in America. He admitted that once or twice his stomach refused to retain such a feast. Finally his will conquered the animal weakness, and he prepared the food and ate it without trouble. All these circumstances were listened to with the closest attention by the crowd assembled. It was only when the cross-examination uncovered the weak points in the narrative, and the witness testified to the impossible circumstances which he recounted that the truth of the novel recital was questioned. Then it was that the story of starvation was doubted. He testified as follows:—

"My name is Alfred Packer. I have been in the mountains many years. I was in Utah in 1873, and I worked in the mines there until I became leaded. (This is a form of lead colic peculiar to the men employed in the vicinity of the smelters in Utah and Nevada.) Then I came to Salt Lake and there I worked awhile in a smelter. I was still afflicted, and in the fall of 1874 I joined a party at Bingham Canon for a prospecting trip to a country in Colorado Territory. I travelled with McGrew, to whom I gave dirs. 30 for my passage, and I was to work for the balance of my fare. I had dirs. 25 left. We reached Dry Creek near Chief Ouray's camp in January 1874. Here the party separated. Israel Swan, George Noon, Frank Miller, James Humphreys and Shannon Wilson Bell and myself started from Ouray's camp for the San Juan. It was cold, the snow was deep and travel difficult. we gave up our boots and tied blankets about our feet. We had to do it to keep them from freezing. Old man Swan gave out first. He was old and in thin flesh. Our bread gave out on the ninth day. We had eaten only one meal a day during the last few days, because it was storming and blowing so that we could not see a few feet before us. We were keeping up towards the summit of the hills, aiming for Los Pinos Agency. Bell first gave up his moccasins, and we made one meal of those, boiling them. I next gave up mine, and then the others. Bell had a hatchet, Noon had a gun, and I carried the gun about half the time. I think we must have been out in the mountains several weeks after running out of food. The men were getting desperate and Bell seemed to be getting crazy. His eyes protruded from his head. While the others complained and talked, he remained silent. The men cried for salt. They did not ask for food; it was only salt, salt. We had been eating willow and rose buds for several days, having found some in the valley near the lake, where Lake City now stands. We had run out of matches and carried fire with us in a coffee pot. One day we saw a game trail upon the mountains, and it was agreed that I should go on the trail as I was the strongest. I took the Winchester rifle and searched. In the morning I left the men crazy with hunger. In the evening when I returned I had found a bunch of rose bushes and had a good dinner from them, but no game. I felt stronger. As I approached the fire I saw Bell bending over the fire cooking some meat. I spoke to him and immediately he rose and started for me with a hatchet. I ran back down the bluff, but I fell, and while down I shot him through the side as he approached me. He fell and the hatchet dropped by me. I snatched it up and threw it at him and struck him in the head. I went up to the camp again and found that the rest of them were dead and that the meat Bell was cooking was flesh from Humphreys's leg. I stayed in camp the rest of that night. I then made my camp off a short distance and stayed there for possibly fifteen days. During this time I was crazy with hunger and cut the flesh from Bell's leg and boiled it in a tin cup and ate it. It made me very sick. My stomach was empty and weak, and I vomited very violently that night. After this I frequently ate the meat and several times I tried to get out of the country. I would climb up the mountain, but failing to see any hope, I would return again to camp and again cut the flesh from the limbs of the dead men and eat it. I was about forty miles from Los Pinos Agency, and I did not know the exact direction. This was along in April."

The witness then narrated at great length how he wandered from day to day over the mountains, having a supply of human flesh along, and finally in the last days of April he found his way to Saguache. He continued: Here Major Downed gave me my first food, which was brandy and a light diet. I soon regained my appetite and took up my lodging with Larry Dolan, a saloon-keeper. Gen. Adams had gone out to Denver and was expected back every day. Finally he came and I met him soon after and told him I wanted to get back to the Los Pinos country to Gen. Adams's headquarters and join my comrades, the parties that I left behind. He agreed to take me. I had bought a horse and saddle from Otto Metz for $75. Returning to the agency my story was told, but not as I now tell it, for I was ashamed for the world to know how I had lived. Gen. Adams got me into his office and induced me to make the confession of which he told you, I didn't think it was put in writing. To prove my story a party started with me to find the remains, but I got lost and could not find my way. It was so stormy when we went over the ground in the winter that I could not see the landmarks. The party thought I was playing them false and they began to accuse me of murdering the men. We returned to camp and I was arrested and taken to Saguache."

The prisoner related now how he was treated by the officer, how he was provided with a key to his sackies and a sack of grub, and while the Sheriff was gone from home, he released himself and made his way to Canon City and from there to Pueblo, where he stayed that summer and raised a crop of corn and sold it. Then he went to the mountains of Wyoming and Montana, travelling under the name of John Swartz. Returning to those parts of the narrative which he omitted, Packer said: "I am accused of robbing the dead. Yes, I did rob the dead when I cut the flesh from the bodies, preparing to start out over the range in search of civilization. I then took £5 from Swan's pocket, a fifty-dollar bill from Bell, and £10 from Miller. Here is where I did wrong. I robbed the dead, but I knew the money would do dead comrades no good, and I, being yet alive, thought the money might help to save my life. I am willing to take the blame for robbing the dead, for it was wrong."

On the cross-examination the prisoner was confused by the cunning questions put to him and became enraged and branched off in a fearful tirade of abuse against newspaper men, the prosecuting counsel, and finally winding up on the Judge and jury who heard the first trial, when he was convicted and sentenced to be hanged. He cursed Judge Gerry in the most wicked terms known to the English language. His counsel, the Judge and the sheriff all had to interfere to hush him, and they did it with difficulty. He became fierce and rising to his feet he looked the demon that he has been pictured, and his conduct caused a chill to pass over the audience, which remained breathlessly silent. It was a relief when Sheriff Shores took hold of him and compelled him to quiet down.

For five hours Packer occupied the stand and proved the most remarkable witness that was ever placed upon the stand in this country, if old attorneys may be believed. He would abide by no rule and usually he kept the attorney on the defensive or fired questions at him in an excited manner, and frequently to the great amusement of those present. He proved incorrigible, inconsistent, irrepressible and violent, and he was finally excused, pale and trembling yet defiant.

He was sentenced to 40 years in a penitentiary.

BRITISH TRADE.

A Parliamentary Blue book has been issued containing the annual statement of the trade of the United Kingdom. Our largest customer is shown to be the United States, and we are also the largest purchaser of American productions. In 1885, we bought from the United States merchandise valued at 86,478,813l., and sold to them goods (mostly manufactured articles) worht, 31,094,589l. The difference between imports and exports is greatest in the case of the United States, chiefly because the imports consist largely of raw material and food supplies, and because of the large investments of British capital in America. Our trade with America is about 12,000,000l sterling less in the imports. 5 000.000l. less in the exports, than it was in 1883. This is largely due to so much of our corn supply being now derived from India. With India however, the commerce for 1885 showed a decline of 7,000,000l as compared with 1813, and nearly 3,000,000l as against 1884 The imports were 31 882,665l and the exports 30,878,665 the latter being 1,200.000 less than in the preceding year We imported from Germany 23069165l worth of goods which was nearly 5000000 less than in 1883 and we sold to Germany 2705988301 France on the other hand sold us gyods valued at 35707785l while she only bought commodities worth 23020350l The quantity of silver sold sent to India was very large amounting to 32943853oz worth 7108635l.

BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

There was launched recently from the Grange mouth Docyard Company's building yard Grangemouths the first of two sinter steamers built to the order of Messrs. Dunsmuir and Jackson, Govan, for the Bombay Steam Navigation Company. These two vessels are 150ft. long by 26ft. beam by 16ft. depth from awning deck, and have been contructed above the requirements of the Board of Trade for passenger traffic, and like all the steamers of this company have been placed on the Admiralty list. The water tight bulkheads eight in number and ballast-tank have been so arranged as practically to make these steamers almost unsinkable. The decks and saloon house aft are constructed of Moulmein teak. The electric light will be fitted throughout by Messrs. King Brown and Co., of Edinburgh. For steal life, boats will be supplied to each steamer by Mrs. D. White and Co. Covan having the latest improvements for rapid lowering. Messrs Napier Brothers will supply their patent steam windlass and steam-warping captain, and M. Nicol's patent anchor housing is also being fitted. The propelling machinery is supplied by the contractors Messrs. Dunsmuir Jackson, which is of the ordinary compound surface-condensing type with steal boilers having brass tubes constracted for a working pressure of 100lb. and it is expected will drive the vessels 12 knots per hour. It may be mentioned that this will complete the thirteenth pair of marine engines built by this firm for the same owners. These steamers have been specially constracted as an addition to the company's mail service between Bombay and Goa, consequent upon the opening of the West of India Portuguese Guaranted Railway which has its terminus on the Zuari River and the vessel launched yesterday was appropriately and gracefully named the 'Zuari" by Mrs. M' Kenzie, Bo ness Boad Grangemouth. The sister vessel nearly ready for launchlig will be named Mandovi, after the river upon which the ancient town of Goa is situated.

"DIAMOND QUEENS" IN AMERICA.

A CORRESPONDENT of a New York paper at one of the seaside resorts of the Americans, gossips in this interesting if not veracious fashion:—

The cynosure of all eyes, as she sat on the Stockton porch the other evening in the full glare of the electric light, and literally ablaze with diamonds, was Miss Albert Moore, of Philadelphia. The evening in question the lady who dresses most gorgeously, and has never so far this season repeated a costume, wore a pale blue silk. shrouded with old point lace. About her neck was a superb chain of diamonds, diamonds of equal splendour glistened in her ears, on her wrists and fingers and amid the dark tresses of her hair. At her feet, as she sat, lay the famous Irish wolf-hound which has taken so many first prizes, and which Mr. Moore values at five thousand dollars (£1,250). and on her lap was a graceful Italian greyhound. It was on the whole a picture that caused most strollers by to pause and admire. It is said that Mrs. Moore has selected from her jewel case, leaving it by no means empty, eighty thousand dollars (£20 000) worth of diamonds alone which she has brought with her. Another diamond queen is sojourning at the Stockton. The lady, who owns a superb collection of the purest gems, is Mrs. M. Steinhardt, of New York. the wife of a banker. She has an exceedingly attractive face, and a tall, graceful figure. A few evenings since she walked into the supper-room wearing a canary, coloured silk, with garnitures of white point d'Alencon and a full set necklace, tiara, &c. of large diamonds. She carried a fan of loosely gathered white ostrich feathers, which her maid took from her as she walked into the dining-room and handed to her again as she swept like an empress out of it, throwing at the same time a web of rare lace over her shoulders. Mrs. Steinhardt is fond of bathing. Her costume is a shaded pale-blue serge, the shades blending so softly that they resemble the scales of a fish now dark and now shining like silver in the sunlight.

A SURGEONS INCONSTANCY.

AN amusing breach of promise case has been heard at Brighton. The plaintiff was Miss Kate Fisher, of Sho-square, Loudon; the defendant Mr. C. H. Crane, surgeon, of Brigton, and the action came before the jury for the assessment of damages.—Plaintiff's counsel, in opening the case said, his client was now only 25 years of age. She had been brought up very respectably, partly by her mother and partly by a married sister—Madame Riviere, the wife of the musical director. The plaintiff was introduced to the defendant in the early part of 1880. He was staying for the medical profession at Charing-cross Hospital, and it so happend that after a short acquaintance he went to reside in the same house as tne plaintiff's mother. It was not at all strange that feelings of affection should spring up between them. The plaintiff had some attractions, and the defendant became engaged to her. In July 1880, he became a surgeon, and accepted engagements on various ships. During the time he was away 300 or 400 letter passed between them, samples of which he had by him. Some of them were not particularly affectionate; they were the letters of a man and not of gushing youth. Eventually the defendant came to Brighton in 1884, and he then entered into an agreement by which he got remunerative employment. But at the beginning of 1885, the plaintiff received a letter which practically broke off the engagement. The plaintiff attempted to find up what she thought and hoped was a temporary breach, but this was of no avail, and after waiting a considerable time she brought an action. Counsel then read extracts from several letters sent by defendant to the plaintiff. In the first he wrote: "My moustache has grown inconveniently long and wants trimming; and if you are not here I shall trim it myself." (Laughter.) At Cardiff he "longed so much for her fond embrace which he enjoyed so much," and added—"You must imagine I am kissing you every night before you go to bed. (Laughter.) In another letter just before coming home, he wrote "I am sorry I cannot come earlier, but shall have a few more. You had better wash your face in brandy or spirits of wine, for I mean to make it so sore that you will not be able to rest it on your pillow for some time to come." (Renewed laughter.) From Guildford he wrote: "Mother is just off to a prayer meeting, and I am going to look up acquaintances. I shall be thinking of you all the evening, especially up to 10 o'clock. Mother will come to you to-morrow." On another day he wrote: "Darling Kate, how kind of you to send anything to enliven life here: you had better send yourself, labelled 'this side up.'" (Laughter.) On the 10th December 1882, he said: "If you could feel how my heart leapt unto you there as I watched your tearful and sorrowful face when the ship left." On the 4th March 1885, the defendant wrote from Claremont-terrace, Preston Park, that he was sorry he had caused her so much anxiety. It was better to tell the truth instead of saying he had an affection for her which he had not. He was sorry he had ever gained her love, love which he was unworthy of. He felt he was a brute to behave as he did, but still he asked her to pardon him for the sake of old memories. The plaintiff then gave evidence in support of the opening statement. She had assisted Mrs. Marne, a theatrical costumier, in Bedford-street, Coventgarden. She had another sister carrying on the same business in Manchester, and whilst there, she received remuneration at the rate of £90 a year. She also had another offer at a higher rate of remuneration at the Empire Theatre. She several times visited Mrs. Crane, but she did not know that she was not very well off. She knew she took boarders. When she came to see the defendant at at Brighton she paid part of her expenses. She had to complain of his coldness after he returned from the Cape. Presents were very scarce. (Laughter.) —For the defence it was contended that the defendant was in consumption and that therefore plaintiff had a lucky escape from marrying him. The jury assessed the damages at £50.

THE PENSION LIST.

THE Finance Accounts of the United Kingdom for the year ending March 31 last shew that the pensions and annuities charged on the Consolidated Fund amounted to £334,100. The estimate for the current financial year is £359,000. Out of he £334,100 paid last year, the sum of £154,737 was absorbed by annuities to various members of the Royal Family. The pensions for naval and military services include those of Lord Rodney, £2,000; Earl Nelson, £5,000; the Duke of Wellington, £4,000; Viscount Combermere, £2,000; Viscount Exmouth, £2,000; Lord Seaton, £2,000; Lord Keane, £2,000; Viscount Hardinge, £3,000; Viscount Gough, £2,000; Lord Raglan, £2,900; Sir H. M. Havelock Allan, £1,000; and Lord Napier of Magdala, £2,000, making a total of £30,855 13s. 5d. Those receiving pensions for political and civil services include the Right Hon. Spencer H. Walpole, £2,000; Lord Clarence Paget, £1,200; Mr. W. G. Romaine, C. B. £1,000; the Right Hon. H. C. E. Childers, £1,133 6s. 8d; the Earl of Iddesleigh, £2,000 (suspended during office); Viscount Eversly, £4,000; Viscount Hampden. £4,000; the Right Hon. C. P. Villiers, £1,2 0; Lord John Manners, £1,200 (suspended during office); the Right Hon. C. Shaw Lefevre, £1,200; and Mr. Charles Z. Macaulay, £1,200, the total amounts to £18 615 11s. 8d. The pensions for judicial services include the names of Earl Selborne, £5,000; and Judges Keating, Meilor, Bramwell, Baggallay, and Penzance, and Sir Montague Smith, each £3,500; while 14 retired country-court judges are in receipt of from £1,000 to £1,200 each. The total is £354,98 12s. 7d. The compensations for offices abolished in connection with courts of justice include a very miscellaneous staff. One annuitant was "chaff wax" in the Court of Chancery. Clerks, messengers, bailiffs, registrars, and proctors are almost innumerable, while one pensioner was officer of the pipe. These men divided £45,430. 8s. 3d. last year. The Irish judicial pensions include two ex-Lord Chancellors, receving £3,692 each, and four retired judges, and these, together with nine ex-chairmen of quarter sessions and various retired clerks divide £20, 338 per annum. Amongst the miscellaneous pensions the sum of £41 17s. 10d. figures as having been paid to two servants of Queen Charlotte) while seven servants of George III. service and draw £586 yearly. There are 29 pensioners who were servants of George IV., and about 20 still drawing annual sums who were servants of William IV. The list is closed with two pensioners recently deceased, who divided £21 4s 6d. between them because they "suffered by the Rebellion in Ireland in 1798."

OUTLINES FOR NOVELISTS.

THE *Boston Sunday Herald* is responsible for this story:—Mayor Whitney, at his office in Brooklyn, married to-day Herman Krauz and Anna Eschenbach. Prussian war medals decorated the groom's breast, and something unusual about their demeanour led to questioning, which developed a romantic story. Herman and Anna lived at Friedrichstahl, on the Rhine, and he was eighteen years old when the Franco-Prussian war broke out. He marched off to fight for the Vaterland, and his sweetheart rode after him in one of the waggons of the Red Cross Hospital corps. At Gravelotte a fragment of shell struck Herman, and when the soldiers came ground after the battle to bury the dead he was put into a shallow pit with twenty or thirty other bodies. Grief at the news of his death drove Anna out of her mind, and wandering on the battlefield she sought the pit in which he had been buried and dug out his body. Soldiers came up on her and forcibly carried her off to the hospital, whence she was sent back to Germany, but they did not bother to reinter the body she had resurrected. That night it rained heavily, and Herman was revived by it. He was nursed back to life, but portion of the skull pressing upon the brain made him insane. Anna recovered her reason, and thinking him dead came to live with her father in Amerrica. Last of all a celebrated German doctor examined Herman, and, by trepanning, restored him to reason. He made inquires about his betrothed, and, discovering her location in Brooklyn, wrote to her, and learned that she was free and loved him still. A week ago he reached America, and to-day s wedding ends the story for the present.

LIST OF RESIDENTS.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY.

(b) Mr H Edwards.
(b) Mr J Westland, Member FinanceCommittee, Poona.
(b) Col Filgate, Member, Finance Committee, Poona.
Mr T M Filgate, Inspr Genl of Registration and Stamps, Poona.
(b) Mr and Mrs J A R Martins, Shangai.
(b) Mr J J R Martins, Shangai.
(b) Mr H J Landon.
(b) Lieut H M S O'Brien, 47th Regt.
(b) Surgn Major Downie, England.
(b) Mr and Mrs Graves, Nagpur.
(b) Mr F Stokes.
(b) Mr G I Robertson.
(b) Miss Chapman.
(b) Miss Hewett, Surat.
(b) Capt Pitt, Ahmedabad.
(b) Col Simpson, Police Supdt, Karachi.
(b) Mr John Duncan, Karachi.
Mr Thos Duncan, Bar-at-Law, Karachi.
(b) Miss Tood Naylor, Calcutta.
(b) Mr H Todd Naylor, Burmah.
Mr J W Parry.
(b) Mr F Murray, England.
(b) Capt Maude, R E, England.
(b) Miss Grove, England.
Rev and Mrs W E B Norman, England.
(b) Mr and Mrs A W B Higgens, England.
(b) Major Nevill, C I E, England.
(b) Mr C Macnaghten, Rajkote.
(b) Capt Carr, 3rd Ben Cavalry.
(b) Mr and Mrs Henry, Hotgi.
(b) Mr. F. T. V. Austin, Poona.
(b) Mr A F Maconichie, C S, Ahmedabad.
Mr G C Chapman, England.
(b) Mr P J Cramour, England.
(b) Mr A C Owen, Eng land.
Colonel Swifte.
Colonel S Penny, R A. Bombay.
Mr Crawford Leslie, England.
Mr John Bristed, Bombay.
Mr Gahan, Madras.
(b) Mr R Addison.
Mr E Minors, Bombay.
Mr Thos Wilson, Bombay.
Mr and Mrs William Toah, Bombay.
Mr A Schwer, Bombay.
Mr G R Webb, Bombay.
Mr D Rae, Bombay.
Mr Bland Solicitor, Bombay.
Mr D Burne, Bank of Bengal, Bombay.
Mr J Schwob, Bombay.
(b) Mr L A Bachelder, Bombay.
Mr W H Jervis, Bombay.
Mr St Quinton Byrne, Bombay.
Mr Pessegu Beg, Bombay.
Mr F S Mason, Bombay.

Residents left during week marked (b) thus.

DIVINE SERVICES.

12TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, SEPTEMBER 12.

SAINT THOMAS'S CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion, Choral. Hymns 6, 315, & 107.
4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by the Rev. W. E. B Norman. Hymns 239 and 231.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis—Arnold.
Anthem.—"Ye shall dwell in the land."—Stainer.
Daily.—Matins at 6-45 a.m., and Evensong at 5-15 p.m.
Thursday.—Usual Celebration at 7-15 a.m.
The offertories are for the poor fund.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

7 a.m.—Matins and Sermon.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion.
5-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND,
CARNAC-ROAD, ESPLANADE, NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.
Pastor.—Rev. John Forgan, Marine Lines.
11 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Sunday Services.
5-30 p.m.—Wednesday Service.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

7-30 a.m.—Morning Prayer, and Holy Communion with Sermon. Hymns 247, 313 and 161.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 211, 165 and 31.
The offertories for Church expenses and poor relief.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 343 & 537.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer & Sermon. Hymns 367, 137& 518.
Wednesday, September 15.
6 p.m.—Prayer Meeting.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

11 a.m.—Morning Service, Celebration of Holy Communion and Sermon. Hymns 175 and 319.
6 p.m.—Evening Service and Sermon. Hymns 297, 292, and 274.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, KAMATIPURA.
English Services.
4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service. Hymns 219, 188 and 277.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

9 a.m.—Mechanics' Institution, B. B. & C. I. Ry., Parel.
6 p.m.—St. Andrew's Church, Fort.
Hymns 198, tune "Mozart"; 175 and 191.
Anthem.—"The Lord descended from above," page 137.

WESLEYAN METHODIST MISSION HALL,
PAREL-ROAD, (NEAR THE RAILWAY BRIDGE, BYCULLA).
9 a.m.—Class Meeting.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.
The public are invited.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral) and Sermon.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Alms for the poor.

ST. NICHOLAS'S (SEAMEN'S) CHURCH, PRINCE'S DOCK.

7 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICE will be held on board the s. s. Sahara, in the Prince's Dock, on Sunday morning, at eleven o'clock. Captains, officers, engineers, firemen, seamen, and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

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"CARLTON" WHISKEY.
ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD.

CARLTON RICH^D MATHEWS & Co's TRADE MARK WHISKEY.

GOLD MEDAL,
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.

N.B.—Each bottle of Carlton Whiskey (Eleven years old) has the Trade Mark stamped in Blue letters on a White capsule. The Highland Malt Whiskey (Five years old) in Blue letters on a Red capsule. None other is genuine.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Agents for India.
RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., Shippers, London.

BY SPECIAL PATRONAGE AND BY APPOINTMENT TO
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H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
AND HIS HONOR THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

COLD MEDAL AND FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION 1883-84 D. MACROPOLO —FOR— GENERAL EXCELLENCE

D. MACROPOLO'S
GENUINE TURKISH TOBACCO AND CIGARETTE MANUFACTORY.

CIGARETTES.

Twelve brands of Cigarettes to select from—Mild, Aromatic, and Full-flavoured.

1. Lord Dufferin	per 100 Rs. 5 0	7. Imperial	per 100 Rs. 3 0
2. Duke of Connaught	" " 4 0	8. Alpha	" " 2 8
3. Sir Henry Thomson (with cotton plugs)	" " 4 0	9. Prince of Wales	" " 2 0
4. Fines (Lady)	" " 3 0	10. Prince Boris	" " 1 8
5. Bosphorus	" " 3 8	11. Victoria	" " 1 4
6. Sir Fergusson (pressed)	" " 3 0	12. Sultan	" " 1 4

N.B.—Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, and 10 are without mouth-pieces.

These Cigarettes are daily manufactured of real Yenitge Turkish Tobacco and finest paper; and are pronounced to be the best, freshest and cheapest Cigarettes ever manufactured in India.

REAL YENITGE TURKISH TOBACCO.
Pleasantly Full-flavoured. Daily Manufactured to the taste of Smokers.

Extra Flowers, per lb.	Rs. 12 0	No. 2 (Full-flavoured), per lb.	Rs. 6 0
No. 1 (most delicate and aromatique), per lb.	" 8 0	No. 3 (favourite smoke), per lb.	" 4 0

REAL HABANA CIGARS.
(Expressly Manufactured for D. MACROPOLO, of extra fine quality.)

Exquisita	per box of 25 Rs. 6 0	Zenobia (spotted)	per box of 100 Rs. 9 0
El Re del Mondo	" 50 " 11 0	El Calipoe	" 50 " 6 0
Jose Vargas	" 50 " 10 0	La Selika	" 50 " 5 0
La Flor de Tobaccos	" 50 " 8 0	Romeo and Juliette	" 50 " 4 0
Trabucos Alexandrie	" 25 " 3 4	La Flor de Java	" 100 " 4 8
Semiramis	" 100 " 11 0	La Delice (per packet of 20, Rs. 1)	" 100 " 4 8

Highly recommended, the above Real Habana Cigars, expressly manufactured for me, of exquisite quality, guaranteed Crop, 18-1.

Best Manilla, Dindigul, Trichinopoly, Coconada, and Burma Cigars and Cheroots always in stock.

TOBACCOS (for Pipe) Daily Manufactured.

The celebrated Macropolo's Golden Leaf Smoking Mixture	per lb. Rs. 3 0	Cavendish	per lb. Rs. 1 8
Medium	" " 2 8	Virginia Bird's Eye	" " 3 0

And all kinds of English Cut Tobacco.

The largest stock of real Meerschaum, Clay, G. B. D., and Self-cleaning Pipes, Cigar and Cigarette Cases, real Amber Mouth-pieces, Tobacco Pouches, and all Smokers' Requisites.

General Price List sent free on application to

D. MACROPOLO, BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

ICE-MAKING MACHINERY.

HIGHEST PRIZE AWARDED AT THE CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, AND THE ONLY SUCCESSFUL ICE MACHINES THERE.

TRANSPARENT BLOCK ICE-MAKING MACHINES.
COLD AIR MACHINES.
SNOW MAKING MACHINES.
REFRIGERATING MACHINES FOR COOLING THE AIR IN PUBLIC BUILDINGS, HOSPITALS, BARRACKS, THEATRES, &c.

ICE COMPANIES.

MESSRS. H. J. WEST & CO. are prepared to enter into Contracts with responsible parties for the establishment and starting of ICE FACTORIES in any part of India, such Contracts to include the whole of the Ice Machinery, Engines, Boilers, &c. Free Delivery on the spot. Also Fixing, Starting, and Working the Ice Machinery, in full operation for one month, or longer period. MESSRS. H. J. WEST & CO. in these cases undertake all trouble and risks, and bind themselves to hand over the Plant in complete working order as a going concern.

ICE MACHINES FOR INDUSTRIAL PURPOSES.

Machines for making Half Ton of Ice upwards, constantly in hand or in stock. Ice-making offers a Lucrative Investment of Capital and time to Persons of moderate means.

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CONTRACTORS TO H.M. GOVERNMENT,
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CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
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Tart Fruits, Potted Meats.

PURVEYORS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

Preserved Fish, Soups, Game,
Sausages, Hams, Bacon and Cheese
May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.

ALL GENUINE GOODS ARE LABELLED
CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

SPECIAL AGENTS FOR
LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

THE "CARLYLE" DYNAMO ELECTRIC MACHINE,
FOR ALL ELECTRO-METALLURGICAL PROCESSES.

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POLISHING MACHINERY AND MATERIALS.
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Registered Telegraphic Address: CARLYLE, BIRMINGHAM.

THE BLACKMAN AIR PROPELLER (PATENTED),
FOR VENTILATING, DRYING AND COOLING.
AWARDED FIVE FIRST PRIZES.

Moves ONE MILLION cubic-feet of air per horse power per hour. Easily fixed and adapted to any conditions, and can be driven by any kind of MOTIVE power, including Bullock power. Adapted for Tea withering and Rice winnowing.

THE "BLACKMAN ROTARY PUNKAH"
(Registered).
For use in Dwelling-houses, Barracks, Hospital-wards, Ships, &c. Is portable, and is worked by hand power. Air entirely changed or merely kept in circulation, as may be desired.

For further particulars apply to
THE BLACKMAN AIR PROPELLER, VENTILATING Co., LIMITED,
2?, AUSTIN FRIARS, LONDON, E.C.,
or Messrs. BULL, BEVAN & Co., Limited, London and Bombay.
H. C. ROBERTSON, 35, Clive Street, Calcutta, India.
Reference Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Calcutta.

NOTICES.

In The English High Court of Judicature.

THE "BULL DOG'S HEAD" BRAND.
(Bass's Ale & Guinness's Stout.)

READ BROTHERS, of London, request purchasers of their Bottled Ale and Stout to ask for "THE DOG'S HEAD BRAND" because another and totally distinct Bottler uses the figure of a Bull Dog, and thus two bottlings of entirely different character may both be called "BULL DOG."

The original "Bull Dog" mark is the registered property of READ BROTHERS, and their bottling still often goes by that name, but the title of "DOG'S HEAD BRAND" is theirs exclusively and is the only one that is protected by the Injunction of the Lords Justices of England.

SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY:
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER

IS A PURELY VEGETABLE REMEDY For INTERNAL and EXTERNAL Use.

PAIN KILLER has *never failed* when used according to *printed directions* inclosing each bottle, and *is perfectly safe even in the most inexperienced hands.*

PAIN KILLER is a sure cure for Sore Throat, Coughs, Chills, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cramps, Cholera, *and all Bowel Complaints.*

PAIN KILLER IS THE BEST remedy known for Sea Sickness, Sick Headache, Pain in the Back or Side, Rheumatism, and Neuralgia.

PAIN KILLER is *unquestionably* the BEST LINIMENT MADE. It brings *speedy and permanent relief* in all cases of Bruises, Cuts, Sprains, Severe Burns, etc.

PAIN KILLER is the well-tried and trusted friend of the Mechanic, Farmer, Planter, Sailor, and in fact all classes wanting a medicine always at hand, and *safe to use* Internally or Externally with certainty of relief.

No family can afford to be without this invaluable remedy in the house. Its price brings it within the reach of all, and it will annually save many times its cost in doctors' bills.

Sold by all druggists
PERRY DAVIS & SON, Providence, R. I. Proprietors.

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ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
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ATKINSON'S ENGLISH PERFUMERY,
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THREE GOLD MEDALS—PARIS, 1878, CALCUTTA, 1884, for pre-eminent excellence of quality.
ATKINSON'S Newest Perfume
FAGRÆA & CYMBIDIUM
are of rare and peculiar fragrance, and being registered can be obtained only of the Inventors or their Agents.
ATKINSON'S
CELEBRATED EAU DE COLOGNE
is unequalled for its strength and delightful odour. It far surpasses the numerous compounds sold under the same name.
ATKINSON'S FLORIDA WATER
an exceptionally fine perfume for the handkerchief, distilled from the choicest exotics.
Of all Dealers, and of the Manufacturers—
J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond Street, London.
Trade Mark—A "White Rose" on a "Golden Lyre."

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."
CLARKE'S
WORLD-FAMED
BLOOD MIXTURE
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER
HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.
OVERWHELMING TESTIMONY
ACCOMPANIES EVERY BOTTLE
PROVING THIS TO BE
THE GREATEST MEDICINE EVER DISCOVERED.

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kind, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face
Cures Scurvy Sores
Cures Cancerous Ulcers
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases
Cures Glandular Swellings
Clears the Blood from all impure matter
From whatever cause arising

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS FROM ALL PART
Read the following :—

"North-street, Audenshaw (near Manchester),
"January 10, 1882.

"It affords me great pleasure to add my testimony to the wonderful effects of your Blood Mixture, which has cured me of a very bad ulcerated foot and ankle. I had four wounds which prevented me following my occupation for four years, during which time I have been in five different infirmaries and under fifteen different doctors I was at last induced to try your Blood Mixture, and after taking three small bottles I was able to go to work, and by the time I had taken nine or ten bottles I was completely cured. Make whatever use you like of this, for the benefit of other sufferers.—I am, yours respectfully,
"JOHN WILLIAMS."

Sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six as the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases. By ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.

PROPRIETORS,
THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
TRADE MARK, BLOOD MIXTURE.

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IS a blend of the finest HIGHLAND WHISKIES of a particularly delicate aroma and flavour

Rs. 22-8 per dozen.

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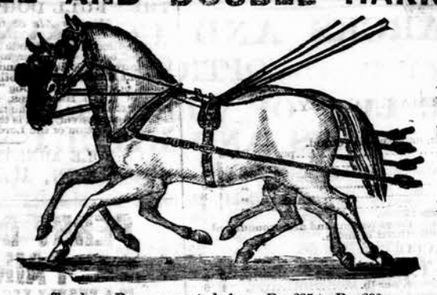
SINGLE HARNESS, Plated, of the best English Leather and Workmanship, from Rs. 140 to Rs. 190.

DOUBLE do., from Rs. 250 to Rs. 450.



SINGLE HARNESS, Brass-mounted, our own make, well known for its durability, from Rs. 80 to Rs. 145.

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N.B.—Our Complete Illustrated Price List is now ready and will be sent free by Post on application.

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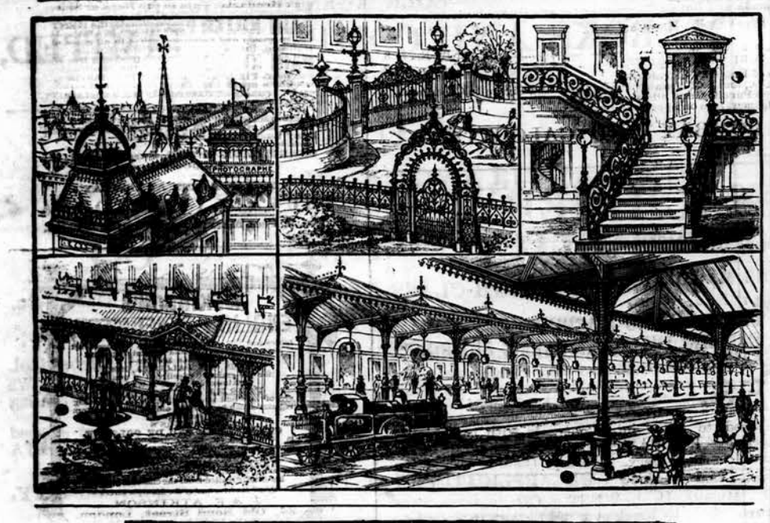
SUCCESSORS TO { BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., BOMBAY AND SECUNDERABAD. { P. GRANT AND SON.



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Liebig TRADE MARK EXTRACT OF MEAT

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

Annual Sale, 8,000,000 Jars.

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, Brit. Med. Jour.*, &c.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

CAUTION.—Genuine ONLY with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label. The title "Baron Liebig" and his photograph having been largely used by dealers having no connection with Baron Liebig, the public are hereby informed that the Liebig Company are the only manufacturers who are able to offer the article with Baron Liebig's guarantee of genuineness.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness.

Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

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"PROTECTOR" KNIFE POLISH,

IN 3d PACKETS AND 6d 1s. 2s 6d TINS EVERYWHERE.

"ROYAL LUSTRE" BLACK LEAD

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MANUFACTURERS OF EMERY, SPECIALLY FOR HULLING AND CLEANING RICE.

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PIANOFORTES,

AMERICAN ORGANS AND HARMONIUMS

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SCHIEDMAYER PIANOFORTE FABRIK,

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IRON FRAME PIANOS by all the LEADING MAKERS.

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Illustrated Price Lists Free by Post.

SOUNDY & Co LIMITED, BOMBAY.

MARCKS AND COMPANY.

LADIES' WATCHES.

FIG. 10. FIG. 11. FIG. 12. FIG. 13. FIG. 14. FIG. 15.

THE above illustrations of Ladies' Plain Watches will serve to give a fair idea of the sizes usually worn. Fig 10 is a keyless half-hunter; Fig. 11, a key less hunter; Fig 12, keyless crystal face; and Fig. 13, a key winding crystal face. The details of the case ornamentation exhibit, of course, an endless variety. In ordering, it will suffice to state whether the Watch is preferred plain, engine-turned, engraved, enamelled, or jewelled, and the dial of gold or of white enamel. The seconds hand is generally dispensed with in Ladies' Watches.

Watches with lever movements will be as large as illustration No. 10. Still smaller sizes can only be made in cylinder, and they cost more in proportion, as they measure less. Fig. 15 represents the smallest size we make in this plain form. Rs. 125.

A keyless hunter of the same size, enamelled dark-blue, or green, and set with diamond, Rs. 600.

	Rs.	a.
Silver keyless hunting, plain, engine-turned or engraved, like illustration 11	45	0
Do. half-hunting, like illustration 10	50	0
Do. crystal faced, like illustration 12	40	0
Gold keyless crystal faced, like illustration 12	60	0
Do. hunting, like illustration 11	65	0
Do. half-hunting, like illustration 10	70	0
Do. half-hunting, 18-carat, best quality, like illustration 10	130	0
Do. hunting, white enamelled dial, 18-carat, best quality, like illustration 11	125	0
Do. crystal face, 18-carat, like illustration 12	95	0
Fig. 10, half-hunting, key winder, lever, enamelled or gold dial	175	0
Fig. 11, gold hunter, keyless, leaver, enamelled	200	0
Fig. 11, gold hunter, key winder, lever, enamelled or gold dial	150	0
Gold keyless, highest quality, fully jewelled and compensated half Chronometer	350	0
Gold Watches of the most costly make in great variety... from Rs. 200 to	380	0
The above in enamelled cases, set with pearls or diamonds ... from Rs. 280 to	700	0

Note.—When ordering, please quote the number of illustration.

MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED,

MANUFACTURING WATCHMAKERS,

BOMBAY & POONA.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.'S
ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN
KEYLESS WATCH
AT Rs. 25
is the most perfect time-keeper for rough & daily use ever manufactured.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

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LARGE STOCK TO SELECT FROM,

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MOLLISCORIUM.—The new Liquid for softening leather.
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SADDLE SOAP.—Invaluable for all kinds of Saddlery.
HARNESS COMPOSITION.—Highly nutritious to the leather.
ENGLISH NEAT'S FOOT OIL.—Indispensable during the rains for keeping traces, reins, etc., in good order.

&c., &c., &c.

Liquids, Compositions, and all kinds of Leather Dressings, Boot-top Fluids Powders, Blackings, &c., &c., by the best Makers,

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

SADDLERS, HARNESS-MAKERS & BOOT-MAKERS,

BOMBAY.

LUND AND BLOCKLEY,

ESTABLISHED 1801,

WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURERS

BY SPECIAL WARRANT TO

HER MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA OF ENGLAND AND EMPRESS OF INDIA.

Manufactoy: Little Pulteney St., LONDON.

INDIAN BRANCHES, FORT, BOMBAY. EAST STREET, POONA.

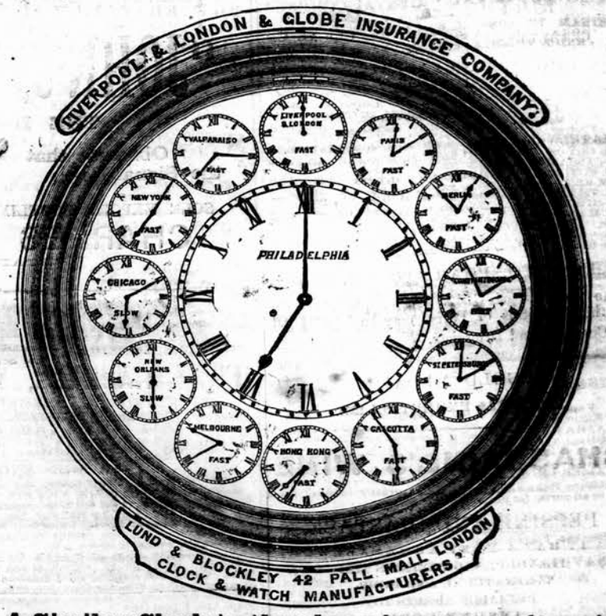
And at 42, Pall Mall, LONDON.

ENGLISH WATCHES AND CLOCKS,

DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURERS AT LONDON CASH PRICES.

This Engraving represents one side of one of the Six Double Face Clocks, showing 26 different Times of the World which MESSRS. LUND & BLOCKLEY especially designed and manufactured for the

WATCHES from Rs. 10 to Rs. 10,000.



CLOCKS from Rs. 10 to Rs. 10,000.

A Similar Clock to the above is now on view at

MESSRS. LUND & BLOCKLEY'S INDIAN BRANCH, NEW ORIENTAL BANK BUILDINGS FORT, BOMBAY.

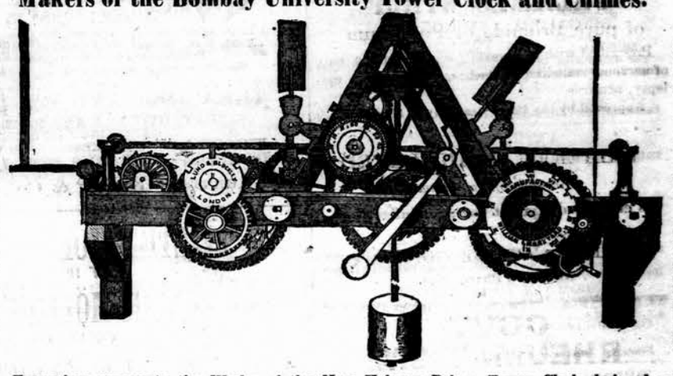
MANUFACTURERS OF KEYLESS HALF CHRONOMETER AND OTHER WATCHES SUITABLE FOR ROUGH WEAR AND ALL CLIMATES.
REPEATERS, CHRONOGRAPHS, CLOCK AND PERPETUAL CALENDAR WATCHES,
SWISS WATCHES, by the best Manufacturers, from Rs. 10 each,
EXAMINED AND GUARANTEED.
REPAIRS OF ALL KINDS EXECUTED IN BOMBAY.
LONDON CASH PRICES.

LUND AND BLOCKLEY,

ESTABLISHED 1801,

Makers of the Bombay University Tower Clock and Chimes.

CLOCKS from Rs. 10 to 10,000.



WATCHES from Rs. 10 to 10,000.

This Engraving represents the Works of the New Kolapur Palace Tower Clock designed and manufactured by MESSRS. LUND & BLOCKLEY.

PLANS AND ESTIMATES FURNISHED FOR CLOCKS FOR DURBAR HALLS, PALACES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS, RAILWAYS, &c. &c.

MANUFACTURERS

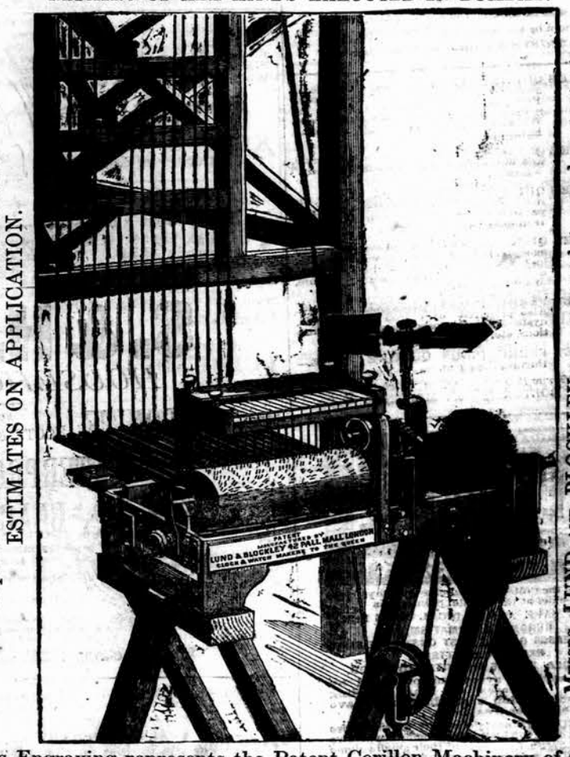
OF CHIMING, MUSICAL AND PERPETUAL CALENDAR CLOCKS,

LARGE TOWER AND CHURCH CLOCKS,

FOR DIALS FROM 3 FEET 6 INCHES TO 50 FEET IN DIAMETER.

FRENCH CLOCKS by the best Manufacturers, from Rs. 10 each,
EXAMINED AND GUARANTEED.
REPAIRS OF ALL KINDS EXECUTED IN BOMBAY.

MESSRS. LUND AND BLOCKLEY are prepared to send competent men to any part of the world to report as to the condition and requirements of all kinds of Clocks and Corillons. ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.



MESSRS. LUND AND BLOCKLEY are prepared to send competent men to any part of the world to report as to the condition and requirements of all kinds of Clocks and Corillons. ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

This Engraving represents the Patent Corillon Machinery of the St. Marcks Tower Clock, Victoria Park, designed and manufactured by LUND and BLOCKLEY.

By gracious command of Her Majesty QUEEN VICTORIA of ENGLAND and EMPRESS of INDIA.

LUND AND BLOCKLEY,

ESTABLISHED 1801,

WATCH & CLOCK MANUFACTURERS TO THE QUEEN-EMPRESS,

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, &c. &c.

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS.

Manufactory: Little Pulteney St., LONDON.

INDIAN BRANCHES, FORT, BOMBAY. EAST STREET, POONA.

And at 42, Pall Mall, LONDON.

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